

# The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XII. NO. 278.

LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## AMONG THE HOOSIERS.

ht Thousand People Hear Mr. Bryan at Elkhart.

## IDENTS ALONG THE ROUTE

ies E. Sligh, Candidate For Governor on Fusion Ticket in Michigan, and Governor Matthews Join the Bryan Party.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 4.—A sudden change in the atmosphere had some effect on Mr. Bryan's voice and it was fiercer than usual when he spoke. He made a few remarks at Hudson to about 100 people, and again addressed an enthusiastic throng at Hillsdale.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 4.—The bodies of Lou Wilson, a farmer, his wife and 4-year-old son were found dead on the farm. All were shot through the temple and Wilson held a revolver in his hand. No cause for the tragedy is known.

HAWLEY NOMINATED. RICHMOND, Tex., Sept. 4.—R. B. Hawley of Galveston was nominated by the Republicans of the Tenth congressional district for congress.

was the same story over again at Elkhart and the crowd, several hundred strong, came down the track in a bunch, shouting excitedly. The reception to candidate at Coldwater, Mich., was of interest. Two thousand people were there, packed closely about the platform of the train. They were enthusiastic and cheered with a

rs. Bryan was introduced to the crowd and in response to an encore sang an old song. His reception at Elkhart was enthusiastic and he made a light thousand people heard Mr. Bryan speak at Elkhart, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were escorted to the island, assure ground adjacent to the city, where a band led the parade and the members of the reception committee, Governor Matthews rode beside Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and presented him to the assembly. Both were cheered in the heartiest manner.

## AT PHILADELPHIA.

Chinese Victory Is Escorted to Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Li Hong Yang arrived here at 10:35 a. m. On train he asked many questions of Frank Thompson, vice president of Pennsylvania railroad as to the situation of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, the taxes paid by his railroad and also regarding its management. He remarked that the districts through which he was passing looked prosperous.

A great crowd had assembled in Philadelphia to see the distinguished visitor. The mayor and the citizens' reception committee were the first to greet the visitor. The municipal band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd cheered repeatedly. Li Hong Yang carried Li's chair to the carriage drawn by four white horses. He headed the procession down Chestnut to Chestnut and thence to Independence hall, where the first stop was made.

## An Ohio Woman Indicted.

INDIANAPOLIS, W. Va., Sept. 4.—A local grand jury returned two indictments against Miss Etta Robbins, who here a few years ago from Washington, D. C. It is alleged that she speeded to death A. J. Call and Nettie on a shanty boat on the Ohio river recently. Several other members of the same family were chopped almost to death at the same time, some of whom are not yet recovered. The Robbins man is indicted for cutting with intent to kill in this case.

## Stabbed at Camp Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, O., Sept. 4.—At a camp meeting in Big Lick township Guy and Charles Wittermeyer attacked Moore with knives. Lee Moore, came to his father's rescue and beat Wittermeyer in the side with a belt knife, one of the blows taking effect in the left lung, inflicting a wound which will result fatally.

## A Ghastly Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—An unknown man about 80 years old leaped from the platform of the elevated station 1, landing on the track in front of a passing train, was cut to pieces, a unborn child, cut out of her body, from the track into the street.

## Boy Bitten by a Lunatic.

CHICAGO, O., Sept. 4.—Miss Mameo became suddenly insane, chased a caught a boy named Robinson, bit him in the cheek and throat and started him away with him. She was captured, adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Columbus.

## Canton Will Visit Canton.

CANTON, O., Sept. 4.—Senator S. M. J. of Illinois has wired Major McNeely that he will speak at the Republican mass meeting in this city Sept. 15, when he thought the occasion necessary or whenever the occasion required.

## Will Visit McKinley.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—On Sept. 18 —a delegation of Republicans will visit Louisville for Canton, O., to visit Major McKinley.

## Parson Barbee Paroled.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—The penitentiary managers paroled Rev. Josiah Barbee who was convicted of robbing George H. Jackson, the star witness in the Pearl Bryan murder case at Newport, Ky.

## A Drug Store Assigns.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—Mr. William H. Syfert, proprietor of the City Hall drug store, has assigned. Assets, \$30,000; liabilities, \$30,000.

## Shooting Tournament.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Shooting at live birds began at the international tournament. There were five events on the card, the first four being at 30 yards. Number 5 was at 33 yards, and the scores made are considered phenomenal.

## A Horrible Tragedy.

NEPONSET, Ill., Sept. 4.—The bodies of Lou Wilson, a farmer, his wife and 4-year-old son were found dead on the farm. All were shot through the temple and Wilson held a revolver in his hand. No cause for the tragedy is known.

## Hawley Nominated.

RICHMOND, Tex., Sept. 4.—R. B. Hawley of Galveston was nominated by the Republicans of the Tenth congressional district for congress.

## NEWS AT WASHINGTON

Opinions of Cabinet Officers on the New Ticket.

PRESIDENT SAYS NOTHING.

## Views of Public Men on the Indianapolis Nominees—Representative McMillin Predicts the Election of William J. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Two members of President Cleveland's cabinet, Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Francis, expressed themselves in strong complimentary terms of the nominations of Messrs. Palmer and Buckner by the Indianapolis convention, and a third member of the cabinet, Secretary Lamont, while declining to be interviewed, incidentally remarked as to the personality of the nominees that they were good Democrats. These are the only members of the cabinet in Washington at present.

Secretary Carlisle expressed himself very briefly in the following words: "They are splendid nominations and fully meet the expectations of the sound money man of the country." Further than this the secretary declined to express himself at this time. Secretary Francis, the newly appointed head of the interior department, declared that the nominations were excellent ones, that both candidates were good men and would make a good fight. He did not think, however, that the ticket would be successful. In answer to a direct question as to whether he would support the ticket he replied very promptly and emphatically in the affirmative.

Senator Faulkner, the chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, expressed his views of the nominations in the following words: "I know both gentlemen very well. Senator Palmer is a nice old gentleman. I am fond of him personally, and General Buckner represents the blue blood element—a very fine man in every respect. The only wisdom I can see that the holding Democrats have exercised in their efforts to build up McKinley is in selecting two persons to lead a forlorn hope, who in the province of God can not expect a future or present political preferment or the gratifications of their sentiments."

Representative McMillin expressed himself as follows: "I am a Democrat who is patriotic enough to wish well both to his party and his country. I am an ex-Kentuckian and therefore from Governor Buckner's own state. No ticket that is put up to defeat Democracy can win in this country. Therefore the ticket put up at Indianapolis is doomed to defeat. Bryan has been making a mistake and will make a wonderful presentation of the principles of Democracy. I believe he will win, no matter how many side-shows with calliopes may be organized to defeat him."

## Cleveland Says Nothing.

BUTZAR'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 4.—President Cleveland, when seen relative to the nomination of Senator Palmer, declined to be interviewed regarding the action of the convention.

## SUPREME LODGE ADJOURNS.

Two Sessions of Lodge Are Provided For. Next Meeting at Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—The last meeting of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias was held and several important matters were decided upon. The statutes were amended so that hereafter two sessions of the lodge will be held. They will be held at Indianapolis. The Minnesota people made a great fight on this and said they did not think the meetings should be taken away from them, but the officers of the lodge finally decided that the actions of the lodge were in accordance with instructions and they quieted down. The supreme chancellor was given authority to call a special meeting at any time when he thought the occasion necessary or whenever the occasion required.

## The Laws of the Uniform Rank Were So Amended That the Supreme Council Was Chaired to the Supreme Assembly.

The next meeting of the supreme lodge of the world of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Indianapolis the fourth Tuesday in August, 1898.

## PALMER AND BUCKNER

Nominees of the National Democratic Ticket.

## A SINGLE GOLD STANDARD.

Proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention Vividly Described—Sketches of Candidates—Bryan as Campaign Manager.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—John M. Palmer of Illinois and Simon Bolivar Buckner, two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and grey, were nominated by the National Democratic convention for president and vice president on a brief but emphatic platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago



JOHN M. PALMER.

convention, endorses President Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms, declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economy in public expenditures.

The spirit that animated the convention was contained in this declaration of the platform: "The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but it could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago." And so, in the language of Mr. Hammond of Louisiana, this convention placed in the hands of other nominees their banner and bade them fling it forth "skyward and seaward, high and wide."

The attendance was large and the enthusiasm was great. Colonel W. C. P. Brockbridge, the famous Blue Grass orator, DeWitt C. Warner of New York, H. A. Hammond of Georgia, F. W. Lehman of Missouri, W. D. Bynum of Indiana, and Controller of the Currency Eckels of Illinois were in turn called to the stage and stirred the enthusiasm to a high pitch.

When the platform was at last brought in shortly before 2 p. m., after the convention had been in session three hours, it was read amid an almost continuous storm of applause and was adopted unanimously without a word of debate.

When the nominations for president were called for it was apparent that Palmer would be nominated over his protest as the opposition to Bragg concentrated upon him. These two names were the only ones presented to the convention. It was known that a message from President Cleveland had reached the convention that he could not entertain for a moment the suggestion of his own nomination and his decision was at once accepted as final.

Before the states were called for nominations, Henry Watterson was taken out of the list by Mr. Carroll of Louisville, who from the platform conveyed to the convention a message from the Kentucky editor in his retreat in the mountains of Switzerland. Mr. Watterson, Mr. Carroll said, three days after the Chicago convention, had called that other candidates must be named or the Democracy would be lost.

Some of the nominating speeches were eloquent and full of fire. Kilbourn of Michigan placed Senator Calhoun in nomination and there was a series of scorching speeches. Burr W. Jones of Wisconsin nominated General Bragg, "the hero of 50 battles and the commander of the iron brigade." Illinois waited until all the other states had been called. Then Judge Moran of Chicago took the stage and said they had recognized from the first that Senator Palmer was the man to lead the fight. He was, he said, a platform in himself. All his life he had fought flatism, greenbackism, free silver and other vagaries. But he had sealed their lips. After seeing the temper of the convention, however, he said Illinois was compelled to join hands with her sister states in urging his nomination.

The rollcall immediately developed the overwhelming majority in favor of Senator Palmer, but it proceeded to the end, Palmer receiving 777 1/2 votes and Bragg 134 1/2.

At the conclusion the commander of the iron brigade mounted a chair and in a brief but graceful speech moved that the nomination be made unanimous and pledged that he and Wisconsin in the coming battle would be where brave soldiers should always be, nearest the flashing of the guns.

He was given three hearty cheers and General Palmer was declared the nominee amid an enthusiastic demonstration during which the state gauds were carried about the hall in the wake of the standard of Illinois. There never was any doubt about General Buckner's nomination for vice president.

When Chairman Caffrey instructed the secretary to call the states for nominations for vice president the latter called out one state, Kentucky, and the band struck up "My Old Kentucky Home." William F. Brodner of Louisville, Ky., placed General Buckner's name formally in nomination and the nomination was forthwith made unanimous.

After the convention had adjourned Senator Palmer succumbed. He said he would accept. He had never, he failed to respond to the call of duty, he said, and he could not do so now with such a cause at stake.

## Sketch of Senator Palmer.

John McAnley Palmer of Springfield was born in Scott county, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison county, Ill., in 1831; in December, 1838, was admitted to the bar; was delegate to the convention in 1850 in Philadelphia which nominated John C.

Frederick; in 1859 was a candidate for congress; in 1860 was one of the electors at large on the Republican ticket; was elected; on May 9, 1861, was elected colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of Illinois infantry and later, in 1864, commanded the Fourteenth corps in the Atlanta campaign, and was relieved at his own request Aug. 4, 1864; removed to Springfield in 1867; was elected governor of Illinois in 1868; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the presidential election of 1868; was delegate at-large to the Democratic convention in 1884; in 1880 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for senator and carried the state by 3,000 plurality; 100 Democratic members of the legislature were elected who voted for him 113 ballots; on the 15th ballots the independent united with the Democrats and he was elected United States senator. His term will expire March 3, 1897.

## Biography of General Buckner.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner is 75 years old, was born in Hart county, Ky., and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the general's father over a hundred years ago, and the only time he has ever lived away from his birthplace was when he was governor of his native state. At West Point he graduated in the same class with General Grant. He was the Democratic gold standard candidate for United States senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troubles times he withdrew from the race and no one was elected.

General Buckner is worth something over \$100,000, nearly all of which is invested in farm lands and real estate. He is quite a poet, having written a number of very creditable verses. General Buckner surrendered Fort Donelson to General Grant.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Bynum Chosen to Manage Gold Democratic Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The national committee of the National Democratic party held a meeting immediately after the convention had adjourned.

It was decided to have an executive committee of nine to manage the campaign and W. D. Bynum was selected for chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Bynum was empowered to select members of the executive committee. John P. Frenzel of Indianapolis was chosen for the recording secretary, but the choice of the secretary was left to the committee.

Both the presidential and vice presidential candidates will be notified of their nomination in Louisville on Sept. 12. Headquarters of the executive committee will probably be located in Chicago where the other Democratic organization is conducting its work.

Generals Palmer and Buckner were both escorted to the committee meeting by Messrs. Tracey of New York and Cable of Illinois. Their entrance was heartily applauded.

Senator Palmer made brief remarks to the committee and participated in the discussion.

## SEWALL TO BRYAN.

Vice Presidential Nominee's Attitude on the Populist Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee has made public a letter to William J. Bryan from Arthur Sewall, apparently dated July 25, at which time the Populist convention was in session. The letter, which is exciting a great deal of comment, reads as follows:

MY DEAR MR. BRYAN:—In view of the action of the St. Louis convention I can not refrain from giving you my thoughts on the situation. My advice is that you have been nominated as candidate for president and Mr. Watson for vice president. I also learn through press agencies that you are somewhat undecided whether you ought to accept or decline. Now I desire to say to you with the utmost frankness and good feeling that you must not allow any personal consideration for me to influence you in your action.

I desire you will do just what you believe is best for the success of the head of our ticket. The principles we are fighting for are so paramount to any personal considerations that the latter should not have any weight or influence whatever with your action. I can not for a moment allow myself to be a factor in any action on your part that would in the slightest degree hazard an electoral vote for you. With kind regards to Mrs. Bryan, believe me, Your Sincere Friend, ARTHUR SEWALL.

Bath, Me., July 25.

The Democratic managers at headquarters insisted the letter had no further significance than that Mr. Bryan would consent to receive a formal notification from the Populist party in the near future and the publication was to forestall all rumors as to the attitude of Mr. Sewall to ward off a ceremony.

## E. L. Harper's Ghastly Find.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 4.—While Mr. E. L. Harper, a former well known gentleman of Cincinnati, was bathing in the Miami river he found the badly decomposed body of a woman of about 28 years. A few days ago two men called upon an attorney and asked as to their culpability in the knowledge of the fact that a corpse of a murdered woman had been sunk in the river.

## Supposed Murderer Attempts Suicide.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 4.—H. F. Shubert, a farmer of Madison county, was shot and killed. S. H. Dencon, a farm hand, was arrested charged with the killing. While in jail Dencon swallowed a quantity of morphine and cut his own throat with a razor. He is still alive.

The angels may have wider spheres of action, may have nobler forms of duty, but right with nobler and with us is one and the same thing.—Chapin.

The "era of Alexandria" was adopted by many early Christians, who assumed the interval between Adam and Christ to have been 5,500 years.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—The Standing.

AT PHILADELPHIA: R. H. E. Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-2 18 4 Pittsburgh.....0 0 1 0 1 5 1 0-2 12 3 Batteries—Keener, Carney and Grady; Kilien and Sogden. Umpire—Lally.

AT BROOKLYN: R. H. E. Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 9 1 Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0-2 11 2 Batteries—Daub and Burrell; Wilson and Zimmer. Umpire—Harst.

AT NEW YORK: R. H. E. New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 10 11 Cincinnati.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0-2 5 2 Batteries—Mookin, Warner and Zearfos; F. Foreman, Rhines and Peitz. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT BOSTON: R. H. E. Boston.....3 5 1 1 2 0 8 4-23 30 5 St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3-2 7 13 6 Batteries—Sullivan and Bergen; Kissinger, Hart and Murphy. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell.

Second Game: R. H. E. Boston.....6 0 0 0 0 0 0-8 3 3 St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 2-3 4 5 Batteries—Sullivan and Gansell; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Henderson and Campbell.

## Western League.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 6.

## Interstate League.

At Saginaw—Saginaw, 10; Wheeling, 1.

At Port Wayne—Port Wayne, 14; Newcastle, 2.

## Turf Winners.

At New York—Maximan, Tom Cromwell, Cleophas, Deer Slayer, Flying Dutchman, Preston.

At St. Louis—Some Hopes, Denver, Lelas, Calkin, Helen, R. Gardner, Harry McCouch, Port.

At New York—Fantasy, Derby Princess, Preston.

At Detroit—Blanch Kern, Pete, Little Sadie, Snapshot, Longbrook, Baldur.

At Cincinnati—Judith, Miss Bramble, Henry Launc, Langdon, Twinkle.

## Weather Indications.

For West Virginia—Fair weather; cool, northerly winds shifting to easterly.

For Ohio—Fair and cooler weather; light to fresh northerly winds.

For Indiana—Fair; northerly winds shifting to southwesterly; slightly warmer in west.

When a boy begins to wash his neck without being told, it is a sign that he is passing into the ordeal of his first love affair.

## THE SILVER QUARTER WAS AUTHORIZED

by act of congress in 1792, April 2, and coinage was begun in 1796.

In Great Britain there are 1,047 women to 1,000 men.

Water crosses are called an enemy of scrofula.

## FAUROT'S : OPERA : HOUSE.

## ONE NIGHT ONLY!

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

... MERRY ...

## Katie Emmett

In Her Most Successful Comedy Drama.

## THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

THRILLING SITUATIONS! PLEASING SPECIALTIES! GREAT SCENIC EFFECTS!

Prices as usual. Seats at box office.

## LIMA SCHOOL OF MUSIC

WILL OPEN

Monday, September 7

FACULTY:

Walton E. Clark.....Piano

Colleen Wright Collins.....Voice

Frank M. Griffin.....Violin

Ruthleen Coffin Larkin.....Elocution

Dr. Charles Collins, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology of the Voice.

The school located on the third floor of the Collins block, where information and terms can be secured any morning this week. Send to secretary Mrs. C. W. Collins for Catalogue.

## FOR SALE.

These elegant Residence Lots in Waldorf's addition, situated on the high ground on Collett Street, between Spring and Elm Streets.

These are the most desirable Lots in the city, considering their location and price.

Call on

C. H. FOLSOM,

AGENT, HOLMES BLOCK,

And see Plat and make your selection. Price and terms very reasonable.

## IF YOU CAN USE A PAIR OF

## TANSHOES

Don't Waste Time, But Go To

## AVERY'S.

Prices . Out . of . Sight.

.35 North Main Street.

## HOLIDAY!

Store closed

from

Monday evening

at

6 o'clock

until

Tuesday

even at

6 o'clock.

## HOLIDAY!

LOEWENSTEIN BROS.

Clothiers and Furnishers.

28 and 30 Union Block,

Public Square.

## FAUROT'S OPERA HOUSE!

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Packed to the Doors!

Everybody's Verdict,

CHAS. H. YALE'S

NEWEST DEVIL'S AUCTION!

The Greatest, Best

and Most Novel

Performance yet

Presented.

Prices as Usual. --- Seats at Box Office.

## FOR SALE.

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## LAURA IS MARRIED.

Candidate Bryan's Niece Has a Mind of Her Own.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—Miss Laura Milson, a niece of William Jennings Bryan, nominee for president, was married to John L. Martin in Jeffersonville, Ind., by Squire Lincoe. Both are from Salem, Ill., from which place they eloped.

The young lady started from home, presumably to visit friends in this city. Her sweetheart boarded the same train and at Watson, Ind., they took a train for Jeffersonville. The reason for the elopement was that the mother of the bride was opposed to the marriage. The bride's mother is a sister of Mr. Bryan.

## The Captain Escaped.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Captain Hunter of the British steamer Nonpareil, which has arrived from Cayenne, French Guiana, reports that Captain Albert Dreyfus, who was sentenced to be publicly degraded and confined for life in a fortress after having been convicted by a court-martial of selling plans of French fortifications, etc., to a foreign government, has escaped from the Isle Grand Saint.

## Spain Gets a Black Eye.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—United States Consul Sprague of Gibraltar reports to the state department that there has been a hitch in the negotiations between the British and Spanish governments looking to the entry by land from Gibraltar of general merchandise. The suspension is surmised to have followed a claim by the Spanish Government touching the retail tobacco trade.

## Treasury Makes a Confession.

NEWPORT, Ky., Sept. 4.—William Trusty, a famous witness in the Jackson and Walling trials, who is in jail here for perjury, has made a full confession, telling how he was hired by Detective John Seward to tell a story which was fixed up for him. It was as clever a piece of perjury as was ever concocted.

## The Laurada Not Aggrieved.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 4.—The American steamer Laurada, said to be a Cuban filibuster and erroneously reported wrecked by treachery, has cleared from Port Antonio. It now appears that Laurada landed a number of men and a quantity of arms and ammunition to the tug Dauntless off Navassa island, which vessel sailed then for Cuba.

The interests of 100 laborers who toil from day to day for their bread are just as important under this form of government as the interests of 100 millionaires. This fact should go without saying, but the Republican party forgot it long ago.

## at the Bottom of a Well.

NEWPORT, Pa., Sept. 4.—The 7-year-old daughter of Mr. Felix fell into a well nearly 50 feet deep, where she remained 10 hours. When the search had practically been given up a voice was heard coming from the well calling "Mother." The child was hastily rescued and will live.

## District Judges Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The president has appointed Charles F. Amidon of North Dakota to be United States district judge for the district of North Dakota, and John E. Carland of South Dakota to be United States district judge for the district of South Dakota.

## A Good-Sized Army Yet.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—In his annual address Commander Walker of the Grand Army said the total membership was 335,465, of which 340,610 are in good standing.

## Captain Newell Dying.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 4.—Captain John Stark Newell, commander of the armored cruiser Detroit, now stationed in Chinese waters, is dying.

## WHI Discount Canada Money.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 4.—The banks here have decided to receive Canada money only at a discount of 20 per cent.

## Buffalo Gets the Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—Buffalo was selected for location of the next Grand Army encampment.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Sept. 3.

New York.

Wheat—No. 1, 80 1/2; No. 2, 79 1/2; No. 3, 78 1/2; No. 4, 77 1/2; No. 5, 76 1/2; No. 6, 75 1/2; No. 7, 74 1/2; No. 8, 73 1/2; No. 9, 72 1/2; No. 10, 71 1/2; No. 11, 70 1/2; No. 12, 69 1/2.

Corn—No. 1, 50 1/2; No. 2, 49 1/2; No. 3, 48 1/2; No. 4, 47 1/2; No. 5, 46 1/2; No. 6, 45 1/2; No. 7, 44 1/2; No. 8, 43 1/2; No. 9, 42 1/2; No. 10, 41 1/2; No. 11, 40 1/2; No. 12, 39 1/2.

Barley—No. 1, 30 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2; No. 3, 28 1/2; No. 4, 27 1/2; No. 5, 26 1/2; No. 6, 25 1/2; No. 7, 24 1/2; No. 8, 23 1/2; No. 9, 22 1/2; No. 10, 21 1/2; No. 11, 20 1/2; No. 12, 19 1/2.

Oats—No. 1, 20 1/2; No. 2, 19 1/2; No. 3, 18 1/2; No. 4, 17 1/2; No. 5, 16 1/2; No. 6, 15 1/2; No. 7, 14 1/2; No. 8, 13 1/2; No. 9, 12 1/2; No. 10, 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2; No. 12, 9 1/2.

Hay—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Stocks—Cattle—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, 4 1/2; No. 1, 4 1/4; No. 2, 4 1/8; No. 3, 4 1/16; No. 4, 4 1/32; No. 5, 4 1/64; No. 6, 4 1/128; No. 7, 4 1/256; No. 8, 4 1/512; No. 9, 4 1/1024; No. 10, 4 1/2048; No. 11, 4 1/4096; No. 12, 4 1/8192.

Hogs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Sheep—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Butter—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Cheese—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Eggs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Wheat—No. 1, 80 1/2; No. 2, 79 1/2; No. 3, 78 1/2; No. 4, 77 1/2; No. 5, 76 1/2; No. 6, 75 1/2; No. 7, 74 1/2; No. 8, 73 1/2; No. 9, 72 1/2; No. 10, 71 1/2; No. 11, 70 1/2; No. 12, 69 1/2.

Corn—No. 1, 50 1/2; No. 2, 49 1/2; No. 3, 48 1/2; No. 4, 47 1/2; No. 5, 46 1/2; No. 6, 45 1/2; No. 7, 44 1/2; No. 8, 43 1/2; No. 9, 42 1/2; No. 10, 41 1/2; No. 11, 40 1/2; No. 12, 39 1/2.

Barley—No. 1, 30 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2; No. 3, 28 1/2; No. 4, 27 1/2; No. 5, 26 1/2; No. 6, 25 1/2; No. 7, 24 1/2; No. 8, 23 1/2; No. 9, 22 1/2; No. 10, 21 1/2; No. 11, 20 1/2; No. 12, 19 1/2.

Oats—No. 1, 20 1/2; No. 2, 19 1/2; No. 3, 18 1/2; No. 4, 17 1/2; No. 5, 16 1/2; No. 6, 15 1/2; No. 7, 14 1/2; No. 8, 13 1/2; No. 9, 12 1/2; No. 10, 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2; No. 12, 9 1/2.

Hay—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Stocks—Cattle—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Hogs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Sheep—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Butter—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Cheese—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Eggs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Wheat—No. 1, 80 1/2; No. 2, 79 1/2; No. 3, 78 1/2; No. 4, 77 1/2; No. 5, 76 1/2; No. 6, 75 1/2; No. 7, 74 1/2; No. 8, 73 1/2; No. 9, 72 1/2; No. 10, 71 1/2; No. 11, 70 1/2; No. 12, 69 1/2.

Corn—No. 1, 50 1/2; No. 2, 49 1/2; No. 3, 48 1/2; No. 4, 47 1/2; No. 5, 46 1/2; No. 6, 45 1/2; No. 7, 44 1/2; No. 8, 43 1/2; No. 9, 42 1/2; No. 10, 41 1/2; No. 11, 40 1/2; No. 12, 39 1/2.

Barley—No. 1, 30 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2; No. 3, 28 1/2; No. 4, 27 1/2; No. 5, 26 1/2; No. 6, 25 1/2; No. 7, 24 1/2; No. 8, 23 1/2; No. 9, 22 1/2; No. 10, 21 1/2; No. 11, 20 1/2; No. 12, 19 1/2.

Oats—No. 1, 20 1/2; No. 2, 19 1/2; No. 3, 18 1/2; No. 4, 17 1/2; No. 5, 16 1/2; No. 6, 15 1/2; No. 7, 14 1/2; No. 8, 13 1/2; No. 9, 12 1/2; No. 10, 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2; No. 12, 9 1/2.

Hay—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Stocks—Cattle—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Hogs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Sheep—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Butter—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Cheese—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Eggs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Wheat—No. 1, 80 1/2; No. 2, 79 1/2; No. 3, 78 1/2; No. 4, 77 1/2; No. 5, 76 1/2; No. 6, 75 1/2; No. 7, 74 1/2; No. 8, 73 1/2; No. 9, 72 1/2; No. 10, 71 1/2; No. 11, 70 1/2; No. 12, 69 1/2.

Corn—No. 1, 50 1/2; No. 2, 49 1/2; No. 3, 48 1/2; No. 4, 47 1/2; No. 5, 46 1/2; No. 6, 45 1/2; No. 7, 44 1/2; No. 8, 43 1/2; No. 9, 42 1/2; No. 10, 41 1/2; No. 11, 40 1/2; No. 12, 39 1/2.

Barley—No. 1, 30 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2; No. 3, 28 1/2; No. 4, 27 1/2; No. 5, 26 1/2; No. 6, 25 1/2; No. 7, 24 1/2; No. 8, 23 1/2; No. 9, 22 1/2; No. 10, 21 1/2; No. 11, 20 1/2; No. 12, 19 1/2.

Oats—No. 1, 20 1/2; No. 2, 19 1/2; No. 3, 18 1/2; No. 4, 17 1/2; No. 5, 16 1/2; No. 6, 15 1/2; No. 7, 14 1/2; No. 8, 13 1/2; No. 9, 12 1/2; No. 10, 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2; No. 12, 9 1/2.

Hay—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Stocks—Cattle—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Hogs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Sheep—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Butter—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Cheese—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Eggs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Wheat—No. 1, 80 1/2; No. 2, 79 1/2; No. 3, 78 1/2; No. 4, 77 1/2; No. 5, 76 1/2; No. 6, 75 1/2; No. 7, 74 1/2; No. 8, 73 1/2; No. 9, 72 1/2; No. 10, 71 1/2; No. 11, 70 1/2; No. 12, 69 1/2.

Corn—No. 1, 50 1/2; No. 2, 49 1/2; No. 3, 48 1/2; No. 4, 47 1/2; No. 5, 46 1/2; No. 6, 45 1/2; No. 7, 44 1/2; No. 8, 43 1/2; No. 9, 42 1/2; No. 10, 41 1/2; No. 11, 40 1/2; No. 12, 39 1/2.

Barley—No. 1, 30 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2; No. 3, 28 1/2; No. 4, 27 1/2; No. 5, 26 1/2; No. 6, 25 1/2; No. 7, 24 1/2; No. 8, 23 1/2; No. 9, 22 1/2; No. 10, 21 1/2; No. 11, 20 1/2; No. 12, 19 1/2.

Oats—No. 1, 20 1/2; No. 2, 19 1/2; No. 3, 18 1/2; No. 4, 17 1/2; No. 5, 16 1/2; No. 6, 15 1/2; No. 7, 14 1/2; No. 8, 13 1/2; No. 9, 12 1/2; No. 10, 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2; No. 12, 9 1/2.

Hay—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Stocks—Cattle—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Hogs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Sheep—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Butter—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Cheese—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4.

Eggs—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5

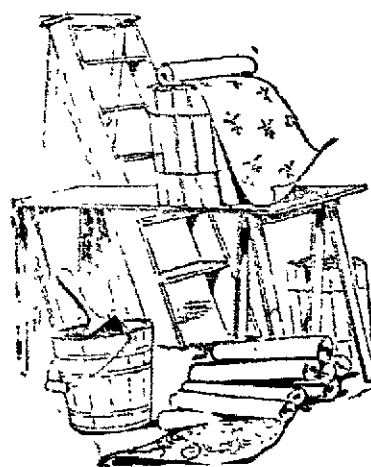


## MRS. C. STEVENS TALKS.

Public Utterances from Such Source Must Convince Dyed in the Wool Skeptics.

From morbid curiosity alone search your paper from end to end and see if you can find but one remedy that gives you local evidence to back up its representatives. You will find lots of medicines advertised, but you will find hunting for one whose reputation is sustained by bona-fide Lima citizens. Nor is this all. Investigate the local standing of the testimonials. It may take you some time for the list is long, but it will well repay you if you suffer from the very prevalent disease kidney complaint, or if you have a friend or acquaintance who suffers, and you wish to do them a good turn. Mrs. Geo. Stevens of No. 335 West High Street, is a well known citizen. After you read her statement you have the unavoidable question to answer. Will I pin my faith to the utterance of some one living east of the Allegheny who says they have been cured by using so and so or trust to the word of a Lima resident whose veracity is better than a government bond. Read what she says, then sit quietly down and answer the question. "I have been troubled with back and my kidneys," she says, "for about fifteen years, and a great deal of indigestion as well. I have sometimes thought that inactive kidneys caused the latter as I have not felt it so much since taking Doan's Kidney Pills. That dull lingering backache, soreness through my kidneys, and stiffness through my back quite unfitted me for doing anything about the house. I did not rest well nights for owing to the weakness of my kidneys. I had to rise often, and the aching caused to turn and turn. Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills which I obtained at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 N. Main Street, a great change has been effected. I can sleep now and my appetite has improved. Though I have not yet been thoroughly cured of every symptom of kidney trouble, I do not have that grinding backache attached to me. There remains no urinary trouble and I have not felt that distress in my head lately. I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills have done me good and I can highly recommend them for troubles of that nature. You can use my name as one that vouches for their being an honest remedy."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50c per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.



Do you know we have a Special Sale of

Wall Paper at 3c Per Roll, Border at 1 1/2c a yard!

Come and see it.

**DOWNARD & SON.**

## LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Ohio, corrected June 22, 1896.

P. E. W. & C. R. R.

No.	Going East Daily	Time
1	ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
2	ex. Sunday	9:30 a.m.
3	ex. Sunday	10:30 a.m.
4	ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.
5	ex. Sunday	12:30 p.m.
6	ex. Sunday	1:30 p.m.
7	ex. Sunday	2:30 p.m.
8	ex. Sunday	3:30 p.m.
9	ex. Sunday	4:30 p.m.
10	ex. Sunday	5:30 p.m.
11	ex. Sunday	6:30 p.m.
12	ex. Sunday	7:30 p.m.
13	ex. Sunday	8:30 p.m.
14	ex. Sunday	9:30 p.m.
15	ex. Sunday	10:30 p.m.
16	ex. Sunday	11:30 p.m.
17	ex. Sunday	12:30 a.m.
18	ex. Sunday	1:30 a.m.
19	ex. Sunday	2:30 a.m.
20	ex. Sunday	3:30 a.m.
21	ex. Sunday	4:30 a.m.
22	ex. Sunday	5:30 a.m.
23	ex. Sunday	6:30 a.m.
24	ex. Sunday	7:30 a.m.
25	ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
26	ex. Sunday	9:30 a.m.
27	ex. Sunday	10:30 a.m.
28	ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.
29	ex. Sunday	12:30 p.m.
30	ex. Sunday	1:30 p.m.
31	ex. Sunday	2:30 p.m.
32	ex. Sunday	3:30 p.m.
33	ex. Sunday	4:30 p.m.
34	ex. Sunday	5:30 p.m.
35	ex. Sunday	6:30 p.m.
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68	ex. Sunday	3:30 a.m.
69	ex. Sunday	4:30 a.m.
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71	ex. Sunday	6:30 a.m.
72	ex. Sunday	7:30 a.m.
73	ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
74	ex. Sunday	9:30 a.m.
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77	ex. Sunday	12:30 p.m.
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135	ex. Sunday	10:30 p.m.
136	ex. Sunday	11:30 p.m.
137	ex. Sunday	12:30 a.m.
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139	ex. Sunday	2:30 a.m.
140	ex. Sunday	3:30 a.m.
141	ex. Sunday	4:30 a.m.
142	ex. Sunday	5:30 a.m.
143	ex. Sunday	6:30 a.m.
144	ex. Sunday	7:30 a.m.
145	ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
146	ex. Sunday	9:30 a.m.
147	ex. Sunday	10:30 a.m.
148	ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.
149	ex. Sunday	12:30 p.m.
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C. & E. R. R.

No.	Going North, daily	Time
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L. E. & W. R. R.

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Time	7:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	
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Sunday only																															

L. E. & W. R. R.



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Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
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One copy per year, in advance, \$1.50  
Six months, in advance, .80  
By carrier, per week, 10 cents

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LIMA, OHIO.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

## NATIONAL.

For President,  
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,  
of Nebraska.For Vice President,  
ARTHUR SEWALL,  
of Maine.

## STATE.

Secretary of State,  
OHILTON A. WHITE,  
of Brown county.  
Judge of Supreme Court,  
E. J. BLANDIN,  
of Cleveland.  
Dairy and Food Commissioner,Member Board of Public Works,  
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,  
of Licking.  
For Presidential Electors at Large,  
M. PECHHEIMER,  
of Hamilton county.  
T. E. POWELL,  
of Franklin county.

## DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,  
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,  
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,  
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,  
of Darke county.

## JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,  
CALEB H. NOBBS,  
of Marion county.

## COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,  
THEODORE D. BOBB.For Clerk of the Court,  
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,  
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,  
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,  
ABRAHAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,  
ELI MECHLING.

## MCKINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to-day a gold bug, opposed to the workman and his money—silver?

The claim is made by prominent citizens of Canton that William McKinley will lose his own precinct.

The Republicans of Allen county did not take enough interest in the Fourth Congressional convention at Celina last Tuesday to send a delegate to it, and both Allen county and Shelby county were unrepresented. One J. P. McLean was nominated for Congress. The Congressional committee selected D. C. Henderson, of Lima, as Allen county's member of the District committee.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. McKinley, no doubt through oversight, failed to state that since the repeal of his pet bill there has been an increase of \$70,000,000 in exports of manufactured goods.

Farmers who think they would get a dollar a bushel for wheat under the free silver coinage should remember that fifty-three cents worth of silver and forty-seven cents worth of gold do not make a dollar. At the present time the Government is behind every dollar coined. It has bought the bullion and makes the dollar, but if free coinage doctrine prevails the condition and the facts would change. The mine owner and the bullion speculator would be behind the dollar and that would make a difference—the difference of fifty cents on the dollar.—(Eric Times. There's financial wisdom for you. The veracity of the writer may lead him to believe the silver mine owners are about to start mints of their own and coin dollars on their own hook, but assertions to that effect serve only to make him the laughing stock of intelligent persons. In the case of free coinage the mints would receive the bullion and coin it into dollars, giving to each one the stamp of the Government, with the credit of the Government behind it. If this worthy scribe will read up a little on the subject he will see this is exactly what the Government is doing with gold to-day.—Oil City Blizzard.

The Toledo Blade is terribly exercised over the result of the Bryan meeting. It admits that it was the largest and most enthusiastic crowd of people that ever congregated in that city. This admission was necessary, for to allege differently, however much they might feel disposed to do so, would be to expose the newspaper to the ridicule of the community in which it is published. In order to detract from the effect of the meeting, the Blade, with unequalled impudence, states that "the meeting was not a vote getter." There is just as much reason for that statement as for the majority of statements made by the gold bugs. The inference from the Blade's statement is that they felt the pulse of each of the 50,000 people in the crowd and learned how the speech and meeting had affected them, and have published the statement advisedly. As a matter of fact they made the statement because they hoped against hope that the result predicted might obtain. The arguments made by the goldbugs on the stump and through their organs are bluff and bluster, without foundation, in fact. They are conceived in deceit, born in iniquity and nurtured in falsehood.

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, in his speech at Colorado Springs a few days ago, uttered the following patriotic sentiment in favor of silver:

"I have broken away from the old Republican party because of a heresy a thousand times worse than the heresy of free trade. We must do our duty to the financial question, for if we settle it here we will settle it throughout the world.

"The free coinage of both metals is no new theory. We ask that we return to the prosperous times prior to 1873.

"Our 70,000,000 people ought to be the happiest people on earth. I find them poverty-stricken. I find one-third without means of supporting themselves. I tell you, after twenty years of thought and study, that our trouble arises from a deficient monetary system. I find that every other nation that has abandoned this standard is in the same condition of poverty. In 1888 a commission was appointed in England to find what was the matter with her stagnant trade. It reported in 1888 that in every country where a gold standard existed only poverty and stagnation existed. Every gold country in the world was suffering in 1888, and is infinitely worse now. I don't care who it is that says that the free coinage of silver will drive out the gold. To him I say that such a person denies history.

"They say if you go to free coinage you go to a fifty-cent dollar. I want to see a fifty-cent dollar. The Mexican dollar is not a fifty-cent dollar. It is a 100-cent dollar. When the Mexican dollar reaches the United States it is worth but 50 cents simply because it is silver bullion. If you give all the forms of money—the greenback, silver, gold dollars—all the same functions, they will all remain side by side and one will not depreciate until all do.

"They say you will get relief through the Republican party. At the convention in St. Louis that party voted down all the measures that were proposed for relief. I left the convention. Do you suppose that I would have left that organization if I could have obtained relief through that party? It is said that McKinley is not a gold man. I have known Mr. McKinley for twenty

The New Orleans States, in a recent edition, indulges in this bit of sarcasm, which is cutting as a knife:

Recently a New York illustrated weekly published a full page cartoon, one-half of which represented McKinley as a soldier boy in 1861, standing at attention, while shells were bursting above his head, and the other half pictured Bryan in a cradle frantically shaking a rattle box. The purpose of the cartoon is to show that while McKinley was at the front saving his country, Bryan, with perfect indifference as to the result of the war, remained in the security of his cradle playing with his toes and occasionally yelling for the pap bottle.

Where was Bryan when the field of Manassas ran red with gore? Where was he when Philadelphia's liberty bell rang out the declaration of independence and patriots tossed their hats in the air and shouted for freedom? Did his bleeding feet stain the snow on the march to Valley Forge, or did he scramble up the rocky ramparts of Ticonderoga? Nixey, not much. Was he at Phillips when the shields of the legions were clashing. Echo answers nit. Was he one of the heroes of Thermopylae? Did he perish at the Alamo under the weight of fifteen dead Mexicans? Never; and we say it advisedly.

Bryan has never led for his country or any other fellows, and for this reason the illustrated papers in bright colors are contrasting his record with that of McKinley, the battle-scarred warrior of Canton, champion of the trusts and the beetle-browed knight of Hanna.

What a glorious opportunity Bryan had to win fame and the esteem of his countrymen, and how sad it is to know that he failed to embrace it. At the vigorous age of one year, instead of enlisting at the first blast of the bugle and shouldering his musket, he roosted contentedly in his cradle and did not care a fig, a copper or even a sugar test, whether the country went to the damnation how-wows or up in a balloon.

## A KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

On page 73 of volume 22, of the 9th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, published in 1893, will be found what the greatest English authority has to say about the demonization of silver. It says:

"The closure of the mints of all important commercial countries to silver, while they have remained open to the free coinage of gold at a fixed valuation, has enhanced the purchasing power of gold, compared with either silver or other commodities, about one-fourth. The price of uncoined silver being usually quoted in gold, this phenomenon appears as a 'fall of silver,' by which term it is commonly known. This alleged fall, it causes, consequences, and remedies constitute the Silver Question."

Here is the leading British authority, strictly non-partisan, admitting absolutely everything that the advocates of free silver claim. It leaves the single gold standard advocates without a pin the stand upon.

European bankers want gold only because gold would be the scarcest possible money metal. They want the business of the world done on a credit basis, they to control all cash used and to determine all credits.

## Billingsgate and Bombast.

The Democratic party may well welcome Mr. Cockran's speech, for it puts in compact form the whole argument of the enemy. That it was addressed to an audience of creditable proportions adds to its worth to those against whom it was directed. And with the satisfaction which all Democrats must feel in finding the foremost champion of the anti-Bryan forces so weak a tribune must be added a certain amusement in noting that while Bryan, "the boy orator," offered New York's argument and statistics Cockran, the much-lauded statesman, gave them billingsgate and bombast.—New York Journal.

## BRYAN AND WAGeworkERS.

The Plain People Are United For Democracy's Champion.

The Hanna organs and orators are developing the deepest concern for the workman, says the Kansas City Times. For the first time in four years he has become the idol of their hearts, the center and source of all their solicitude. From their coupon clipping, their money shaving, their bond jobbing operations these Hannanites are turning aside daily in order to warn the man who labors on the railroad, in the store, the mine, the factory, the shop, that if Bryan is elected his wages will be cut in two, and that his dinner pail will go empty. How much effect this eloquent hour sympathy is having on the men whom it is intended to gain for the fact that all the labor papers in the United States not one is for Hanna and McKinley. There is not a single labor leader of national influence who does not speak for the cause of Democracy as the hope of the wageworkers.

The following extract from The Knights of Labor Journal, the official organ of the order, will serve to show the general trend of opinion among the workmen on these matters:

"Bryan is the man of the hour, brought forth by the necessities of the

occasion. Bryan's whole course as a politician has been clear, consistent, forceful, manly. There are no dubious utterances of his to explain away. His position upon the chief issues has been long and definitely established, and in their defense he had already won his spurs before his name was dreamed of in connection with the presidency.

"All the powers of wealth and the influence it brings are already at work to compass his defeat. Every legal robber in the United States regardless of his former politics, every man whose interest lies in the continued subjugation of the wage earner and farmer, every sheet which has prospered and grown upon the subsidies to be obtained for treachery—all this tremendous force is already moving to prevent the coming triumph of the plain people."

This tremendous movement by the common people of America for the redemption of popular rights, for redress of popular grievances, for the restoration of popular rule, and for the correction of long standing and intolerable abuses for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, is right and just, and as the wisest observers now believe absolutely irresistible.

## The Spirit of Democracy.

The rich and the great do not want an income tax because it makes them bear their just share of the government. They prefer that the revenue of the government should be forced out of the toil and sweat of the laboring millions. The Democratic party deals with men irrespective of their holdings. It looks upon a man as he comes from the hand of nature as the product of God, endowed with sensibility, equal in every respect to every other man, even though millions may be concentrated in him.—Atlanta Constitution.

## ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Harry C. Hopkins, of the Hoffman House, Receives Injuries While Hunting Squirrel.

Harry C. Hopkins, of the Hoffman House, is suffering from several gun shot wounds in his left leg. Wednesday morning he and three of his friends arose early and started on a hunting expedition. They drove to a large grove east of West Minister where they remained the greater part of the day hunting for squirrel. Game was exceedingly scarce. Late in the afternoon, when one of the party discovered a squirrel like animal of the genus tamias, commonly called a chipmunk, perched upon a small stump, he became greatly excited and did not notice that his friend was directly on the opposite side of the stump. Mr. Hopkins heard his friend yell with ecstasy and saw the gun pointed directly at himself. The next instant he saw a flash and felt severe pains in his left leg. The striped squirrel was left to find a hole to seek refuge. The hunter at once saw he had accidentally shot his companion, and came to his relief. His friends, with a jackknife, picked the shot from his leg, and it is needless to state the accident marred greatly the pleasures of the hunt.

## ELECTION BOARD

Meets and Selects Geo. Feltz Chief Deputy, and William Mowen Clerk.

The election board to day organized with the following members: C. Parmenter, Samuel Verner, George Feltz and J. B. Sunderland. George Feltz was chosen chief deputy. The board then proceeded to elect a clerk. Five ballots were taken without a choice. William Mowen, James Weadock, J. O. Stout, John Klatte and Boyd Douglas were the ones voted for. The law provides that when five ballots have been taken and no choice made, that the election shall be made by lot. The names were placed in a hat and William Mowen was the name of the first one drawn, and was accordingly named as clerk.

## HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.

A Buckland Man Rents a Rig to a Stranger, Who Fails to Return.

Yesterday afternoon Fred Zeigenbusch, proprietor of a livery stable at Buckland, was in the city endeavoring to locate a man who disappeared Tuesday, with a horse and buggy owned by him.

Zeigenbusch stated that a stranger who claimed to be an agent leasing territory for an oil company, rented a horse and buggy to drive a few miles into the country. The man was to have returned with the rig that evening, but hasn't been seen since he left the barn.

Zeigenbusch reported the loss to the local detective, and police, but no clue to the whereabouts of the man and rig have been discovered.

## Democratic Club Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Democratic Club at the assembly room on Friday evening, Sept. 4th, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Business of importance; a full attendance of the members is desired.

Hon. H. S. Prophet will deliver an address on free silver. Everybody who is interested in the money question is invited to come to the meeting, as the Colonel can manage the subject to the queen's taste.

D. H. SULLIVAN, Pres.

CHAS. H. ADAMS, Sec'y.

## Fresh Blue Fish

And Bulk Oysters at Kissel's.

## SIXTY MILES AT A RUN.

The Winning Horse Reached the Goal in Four Hours and Twenty-eight Minutes.

The longest horse race in history took place at Deer Lodge, Mont., on Nov. 17, 1870, a distance of 60 miles' continuous running, to test the staying qualities of two local horses called Lizard and Billy Boy, and the stakes were \$1,000 a side. The first riders selected were: For Billy Boy, Nat Evans, 80 pounds; Bobby Graham, 69; Eddy Evans, 75; for Lizard, Tommy Woods, 82 pounds, and Ben Phillips, 84, the intention being to change every 10 or 15 miles, as the articles permitted the horses to go as they pleased between start and stop.

At 12:20 the judges mounted the stand, called up the race, and precisely at 12:30 by the judges' time the horses, on the second turn, were off even on the race of 60 miles. Both horses led off slowly, Billy going at an easy lope, leading a length to the quarter post, crossing the stretch a length behind. Time, 4:18. In the second mile Lizard was ahead. The fifth mile was made in 3:15, with Lizard half a mile in the lead. At the end of the eighth mile Billy was a third of a mile behind. Fifteen miles were covered in 1 hour and 16 seconds, both horses going down to steady work and sweating freely. Lizard overtook his competitor on the sixteenth mile and at the end of the eighteenth mile was one mile ahead.

At the end of the twenty-first mile Lizard had gained one mile and one-third. The horses kept pretty well together, Lizard still maintaining his mile lead. The time ranged from 3:45 to 5:30, except on the thirty-fourth mile, which was made by Billy in 3:20 and the thirty-fifth by Lizard in 3:15. In the forty-second mile both horses trotted considerably, Lizard having the advantage, as he compelled a lope from Billy. The backers of Billy, who had been offering large bets, let up a little, but considerable money was still offered and taken. Billy was over a length ahead, but it was evident the attempt to get away from Lizard and make good the lost mile was useless, as Billy was going heavy and Lizard was as bright and springy on his feet as in the first mile.

In the forty-eighth mile Billy showed punishment and wanted to quit. Both horses walked past the judges' stand. The 50 miles were run in 3 hours and 53 minutes. Billy made a spurt on the fifty-first mile and wanted to quit at the outcome, when he was bled. Lizard

kept on trotting at a good gait and came in in 1:00. In the fifty-third and up to the sixtieth mile Lizard had it all his own way. Colonel Thornton, the owner of Billy Boy, was willing to give up the race, but that there should be perfect satisfaction sent out his horse, which made the fifty-fourth mile, but on the fifty-fifth mile showed such evident signs of exhaustion, having refused all entreaties of the whip and voice to open a trot, that he was led from the track while Lizard was on the fifty-ninth mile.

The game little horse kept up his gait, and he made his sixtieth mile under 2 minutes, and 60 miles in 4 hours and 28 minutes, amid the roving shouts of the 400 or 500 people who remained to see the race out. He looked good for the rest of a hundred, and apparently did not appreciate the blankets and ribbons with which he was in an instant covered as much as he would another dash around the course. Lizard made the last seven miles in 32 minutes, miles not noted. Lizard's average time for a mile was 4:35.—Denver Field and Farm.

## The Madding Comp.

An editor who goes in largely for the high flown style of writing once began one of his extravagant leading articles in this fashion: "Tomorrow is the anniversary of the death of Louis Phillips."

The editor's penmanship was not by any means the easiest to decipher, so when the proof was handed to him it read, "Tomorrow is the anniversary of the death of Sam Phillips."

Extremely indignant at what he deemed a wanton insult, he wrathfully wrote on the margin of the proof, "Who the dickens is this Sam Phillips?"

Having reproved the printer in scathing fashion, he went home, but at breakfast in the morning, when he turned with pride to his article, which he considered better than usual, he sprang up in a towering rage on finding it began thus: "Tomorrow is the anniversary of the death of Sam Phillips. Who the dickens is this Sam Phillips?"—Happy Thought.

## Hebrew Tradition.

According to Hebrew tradition, the rod of Moses and the table of the Commandments were set in sapphires. The stone symbolizes loyalty, justice, beauty and nobility.

## Inherited Gift.

Grady used to explain his ability to talk by saying, "My father was an Irishman, and my mother was a woman."—Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

## THE

## LIMA ACADEMY,

Will be Opened by Dr. Morse, on or About September 14th.

The main object of the school will be, taking a child at kindergarten age, to furnish a thorough Academic Education, such as to prepare students for College or to enter upon whatever occupation in life they may select.

The Primary grade will incorporate Kindergarten methods and give the scholar a working knowledge of the fundamentals. The Grammar grade will prepare the student for the Lima High School, or for the Academy proper of The Lima Academy.

At no time before has there been such a demand in Lima for a private school to prepare for the High School. Furthermore, parents who contemplate sending their children to college should begin their preparation as early as possible.

The Academy proper will give in addition to the course preparatory to college, a Higher English Course. This will offer more than an equivalent for the ordinary High School Course, those studies being added which combine to make a finished education, Greek and Latin literature in English, French and German, advanced studies in History and English, Ethics and Art.

The location of the school, though not definitely settled this week, will be (while off the business thoroughfare) centrally located.

## CALL ON OR ADDRESS,

GEO. BYRON MORSE, Ph. D.

Cor. Washington St. and Elida Road.

## Fast Black

Children's School Stockings, guaranteed fast color, 5c a pair.

## CARROLL &amp; COONET.

The Wilcox Boston Derby, the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 Hat on earth. Hume, Sole Agent.

Rugs Cleaned Free To-morrow at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

## WANTED

WANTED—Salesman in every town to sell "Keweenaw Point" Whisky direct from distillery to consumer. Licking Valley Co. Distillers, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—A girl at 25 south Main st.

FOR RENT—A furnished room, two squares from the court house, No. 216 west North street.

WANTED—House of eight or ten rooms; must have stable for two horses. Apply at this office.

WANTED—Girl in small family; no washing. Apply at 602 north Elizabeth st.

PERSONS desiring Dr. Cobb's Capsules, formerly sold by Mrs. Williams, can obtain same by calling on or addressing Mrs. H. E. Snow, No. 704 east Market street, 5-cent box.

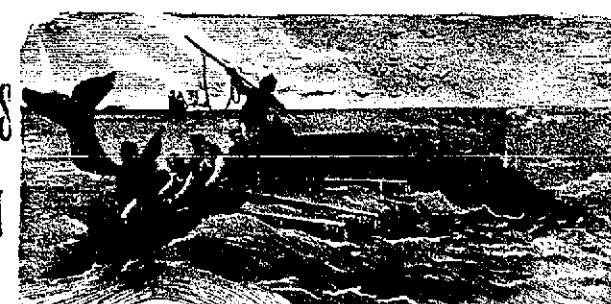
LOST—Between the Presbyterian church and the corner of Spring and Market streets, a small gold sword pin. Finder please leave at this office.

LOST—Between fair ground and Stamer's lumber yard, a pair of fine leather shoes, a white and a lap robe. A reward will be paid for their return to this office.

FOUND—Coat, containing account book with Miller Bros' meat market was found on Spring street, near Cherry alley. Owner can have it by identifying property and paying for this advt.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 704 north Main street. 499t

## THE BIG WHALE IS NOW IN LIMA.



Think of it, 55 ft. long, weight 80 thousand pounds, 400 years old. The largest ever captured, a monster perfectly embalmed, (NO FAKE)—Exhibited on a specially constructed car. The only exhibition of its kind in the world. Eight hundred thousand people saw it in New York City, 5 hundred thousand in CHICAGO, 4 hundred thousand in St. Louis. Exhibited here for one week only, commencing

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5th,

at C. H. & D. tracks and Market St., next to LIMA MACHINE SHOPS.

ADMISSION ONLY 10 CENTS,

From 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. Special reception day on Sunday.



# SCHOOL SUITS.

A special sale of Boys' Suits to close out the remainder of the ED. WISE BANKRUPT STOCK is now going on at our store.

Desirable Goods at Desirable Prices.



## BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS, 3 to 16.

\$1.50 Suits	\$5c
2.00 "	\$1.19
3.00 "	1.95
4.00 "	2.25
5.00 "	3.45
6.00 "	3.90

## BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS, 3 pieces, 9 to 20.

\$5.00 Suits	\$2.98
6.00 "	3.25
7.00 "	4.00
8.00 "	4.50
9.00 "	5.25
10.00 "	5.90
12.00 "	6.90

Boys' Knee Pants, 15c to \$1.00; worth double the money.

Children's and Boys' Reefers and Overcoats at half price and less as close out.

# THE UNION,

Lima's Best and Cheapest Store.

### STILL ADVANCING.

The Price of Eastern Oil Goes Up Another Two Cents.

No Change in the Price of Lima Oil—News from the Bluffton Oil Field.

The market price of Eastern crude oil was advanced another two cents per barrel to day, but there was no change in the price of Lima or Indiana oil. Following are the market quotations:

Pennsylvania oil.....\$1.10

North Lima oil......55

South Lima oil......55

Indiana oil......60

### BLUFFTON FIELD.

The Ohio's wells on the Cook farm are doing a task a day.

Young & Ames' No. 2 on the McElroy farm is due this week.

The Sun drilled the Battles No. 10 deeper last week, going 100 feet into the sand. It was then shot, which greatly improved it.

The Ohio's No. 4 on the C. J. Gallant reached sand Wednesday, and No. 1 on the C. Kempf expects to get to sand by Saturday.

All of the operators in Eagle township, by mutual consent, will keep 300 feet away from farm lines.

The Ohio's No. 4 on the Wm. Battles reached sand Tuesday. It has been delayed by a crooked hole.

King & Co.'s No. 5 on the Rayl farm was completed last week and is pronounced one of the best on the lease.

The Ohio's No. 2 on the Fannie Harpster came in dry, but a heavy shot developed a little oil and it will probably make a ten barrel well.

The Ohio drilled in a dry hole on the Lee Main farm last week. It was given a big shot, but still remained dry, and has since been plugged.

The Sun's No. 1 on the Harmon Ewing farm is 50 feet in the sand and is showing for a good producer. It will be shot to-day. No. 2 has been located.

Nash Bowls completed and shot No. 12 on the Marion Montgomery lease last week, and got a good producer. This finishes his drilling in this field for the present, but he expects to clean out a number of wells. He only has about three hundred acres under lease in this field, but has thirty-four locations yet to drill.

—Bluffton News.

### THAT EXPLOSION

Was Merely the Shooting of An Oil Well in the City.

About 4 o'clock this morning many residents of the city were suddenly awakened from slumber by the muffled report and vibration caused by an explosion, and many supposed that a nitro-glycerine factory or magazine had gone up. Investigation, however, proved that the report and shock resulted from the shooting of the Thompson & Britt oil well, just east of the Main street bridge.

The well was shot by the Ohio & Indiana Torpedo Co.

### H. and H.

Will take all grease spots from your dress—silk or wool,—to-morrow, at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

### TORRENS LAND LAW.

The New Registration of Land will Soon be Effective.

The Torrens land law went into effect Tuesday, but does not become effective until January 1, 1897. The object of the act, as stated in the title, is "to provide for the registration of land titles in Ohio, and to simplify and facilitate the transfer of real estate."

After it gets to working in efficient shape the occupation of the abstractor will be gone. Still, such a material change in conditions will not be felt for several years yet, as the new law will be slow in gaining popular favor. No appropriation was made by the last legislature for books, blanks, etc., that will necessarily have to be secured, but it is understood that they will be supplied in a few days, nevertheless.

### Notice.

The street cars hereafter will run to Woodlawn cemetery only on the following days: Tuesdays and Fridays from 1 o'clock to 5:30 p. m. and on Sundays from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., except for funerals or by special arrangement with the receiver.

By order of J. N. HUTCHISON, Receiver.

### Don't Fail to Take in

the last excursion of the season to Riverside Park, Sunday, September 6th. 50 cents round trip. Free fish fry and band concert. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. 7 2t

75 Cents to Leipzig and Return via the Lima Northern Ry. September 2, 3, 4 and 5. Account of the Great Annual Street Fair. Tickets Good Returning September 6th.

For the above occasion the Lima Northern Ry. will sell round trip excursion tickets to Leipzig at the very low rate of 75 cents. Trains leave Lima at 8:35 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. Returning, trains arrive Lima at 8:20 a. m. and 8:06 p. m. 5 4t

### Notice.

All union barber shops of Lima will be closed on Monday, Sept. 7, Labor Day. JNO. SHOUR, President Barbers' Union. J. L. Hartzog, Sec. 4-6t

### STREET TALK.

Shipments of political campaign matter are now so heavy that the postal department is obliged to haul additional postal cars to carry it. One day last week the mail train over the Pennsylvania, west bound, hauled eleven cars, including two extra cars, to carry political matter.

George Wood will leave this evening for Dayton, where at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning he will start in the Dayton-Zanesville 125 mile road race. Wood says he can ride the distance in 8 or 8 and a half hours, and hopes to win a good position. Up to last Wednesday 125 entries had been received by the managers of the across the-state race.

State Auditor Guitbert gives out figures from his office from the reports of property assessors for taxation for the past two years, which show a loss of farm property in this state. They are as follows: Loss in number of horses in the state in 1895, 28,945; in 1896, 36,398; total, 65,342. Loss in cattle in 1895, 43,204; in 1896, 77,464; total, 120,668.

### RAILROAD MATTERS.

A Hospital Car the Latest Development in New Rolling Stock.

Conductor Aaa Ridenour Slightly Injured by Postoria Yesterday—Among the Railroaders.

Engineer Ike Reed, of the C. H. & D., is laying off a few days enjoying himself hunting squirrel.

Brakeman Jos. Garee, of the L. E. & W., is laying off. Brakeman Frisbee is working in his place.

Supt. C. H. Cory, of the C. H. & D., is in Indianapolis to-day. He was in Cincinnati yesterday.

Brakeman Ed. Huber, of the L. E. & W., has reported for work, after laying off on account of a sprained wrist.

The C. H. & D. force of carpenters have completed a new bridge for the company over Michigan street, in Sidney.

Engineer Singleton, of the C. H. & D., fell from a carriage a few days ago, and has been unable since then to make his runs.

Brakeman Whalen, of the L. E. & W., is working in extra conductor Castle's regular place while the latter is running conductor Mattice's car.

Passenger Conductor Geo. S. Ritter, of the North Baltimore branch of the C. H. & D., has removed his family from this city to North Baltimore.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week were 63,178 tons, against 58,505 for the preceding week and 55,975 for the corresponding week of last year.

A. N. Ridenour, conductor on the east local of the L. E. & W., bruised his shoulder yesterday by falling from a box car at Postoria. He was able to continue his run, and brought the local to Lima last night.

The latest reports from the bedside of conductor Loudon, the Northern Ohio conductor who was so terribly injured at Plymouth a few days ago, are to the effect that he is steadily gaining in strength and that his chances for recovery are good.

It is said that the Pierpont Morgan financiers have taken hold of the scheme to reorganize and consolidate the Columbus and Hocking Valley and the Flint and Pere Marquette roads. The fact that no president has yet been elected as successor of C. C. Waite is taken as evidence that such a move is under contemplation.

In a few days the officials of the C. H. & D. will have adjusted their recent fire loss. The insurance on the coaches has been decided upon and is now before the president of the company for approval. The insurance on the machinery has been adjusted. The loss on material was \$8,103.99, insured for \$2,000. The president is in Cincinnati to-day and it is believed that within a few days the company will make known its intentions regarding the rebuilding of the car shops.

A railway official, in speaking of the numerous disasters at switches of late, said that he sometimes thought the outlay for interlocking plants and signal inventions was not justified, and that if they were all removed travel would be safer, as it would tend to make engineers and yardmen more careful than they now appear to be. If they were made to realize that the safety of human life rested entirely with them, and not partly with mechanical appliances, it might result in greater alertness. —Fl. Wayne Sentinel.

The latest development in new rolling stock for railroads is the hospital car. The first one has been put in operation on the Plant system and is a miniature hospital on wheels. It is expected that the idea will soon be adopted by every railroad in the country. There have already been relief cars intended simply for the transfer of injured employees and passengers, but the belief has always been strong that an actual hospital would be practicable. Now, whenever there is an accident on the road this hospital car is hurried to the scene, and the victim may receive the same treatment as if he were in a city institution. It is generally conceded in railway circles that this is a humane, economic and up-to-date idea that will be the means of saving many lives. —Fl. Wayne Sentinel.

### HOW COLUMBUS REACHED LAND.

A Flight of Birds Changed the History of America.

When Columbus sailed westward over the unknown Atlantic, he expected to reach Zipangu (Japan). After several days' sail from Genoa, one of the Canary Islands, he became unsteady at not discovering Zipangu, which, according to his reckoning, should have been 216 nautical miles more to the east. After a long discussion he yielded to the opinion of Martin Alonso Pinzon, the commander of the Pinta, and steered to the southwest. Pinzon was guided in his opinion by a flight of parrots toward the southwest. The effect of this change in his course curiously exemplifies the influence of small and apparently trivial events in the world's history. If Columbus, resisting the counsel of Pinzon, had kept his original route he would have entered the warm current of the gulf stream, have reached Florida and then probably have been carried to Cape Hatteras and Virginia. The result would probably have been to give the present United States a Roman Catholic Spanish population instead of a Protestant English one, a circumstance of immeasurable importance. "Never," wrote Humboldt, "had the flight of birds more important consequences. It may be said to have determined the first settlements on the new continent and its distribution between the Latin and Germanic races."

### How to Succeed in Politics.

Always remember that your present opponent may some day be on your side. Therefore do all your vituperating "by word of mouth" and never on paper. Before undertaking an argument always make the strongest argument you possibly can on the other side—in your mind—and be prepared to meet it. Remember that the current of opinion is nearly always determined by a very few men, possibly not more than a dozen in each precinct or township. Get them, and you have got the community. But if you are smart enough to pick the right men you are too smart to need this advice.

### How to Treat the Eyes.

Never put an eye under any circumstances whatever. Binding a wet application over an eye for several hours must damage the eye, the assertions of those professing to have personal experience in this to the contrary notwithstanding.

The failure to aggravate an existing trouble by blinding a moist application over an inflamed eye, which application is supposed to remain for an entire night, can only be explained by the supposition that a guardian angel has watched over that misguided case and has displaced the poultice before it had got in its fine work. All oculists condemn the poultice absolutely, in every shape and in every form. Tea leaves, bread and milk, raw oysters, scraped beef, scraped raw turnip or raw potato and the medley of disgusting domestic remedies popularly recommended are, one and all, capable of producing irreparable damage to the integrity of the tissues of the visual organ.

### How to Wear Your Handkerchief.

Just now the only proper way is to tuck the little square of linen and lace in one's sleeve at the wrist, allowing it to fall and partially conceal the hand, somewhat after the manner of the pretty wrist finches on the new sleeves. Do not commit so marked a breach of good form as to tuck your handkerchief in at any part of your bodice, but if you want to get the full ornamental value from its pretty border of point de venise or Irish lace, no more effectual method could be devised than this newest fashion.

### How to Steady Pictures.

A housemaid with a duster is everlastingly setting askew small pictures, and the average room after dusting looks badly awry. All sorts of picture hooks have been invented which are supposed to so grip the picture cord that it will always hold the picture evenly on the wall. Then, again, corner clamps have been brought out, one for each corner of the picture, the clamps being driven into the wall, but everything of that sort has some objection. The simplest and most infallible way of holding a picture immovable is by making a small gimlet hole in the extreme lower point of the inside of the frame, where it touches the wall, and at this point drive a small nail into the wall, leaving about half an inch protruding. The hole in the frame caps this nail like a socket, and the ordinary dusting of the picture does not move it in the least.

### How to Make Tomato Jelly.

One can of tomatoes or eight medium sized ones skinned and stewed. Pass through a sieve and add to them one-fourth of a box of gelatin which has been dissolved in a little hot water. Season with pepper and salt, stir well and pour into a mold and place on ice. When cold and set, garnish with crisp lettuce. This is excellent for salads.

### How the Thimble Originated.

Holland claims to have invented the thimble, though it is also claimed that explorers in the ruins of Herculaneum have found many of these useful little articles.

The Anglo-Saxons called it a thymel, or thumb stall, as it was first worn on the thumb, as sailors now wear it when making their sails, etc.

The manufacture of them was first introduced into England from Holland in 1695, and they were then made of iron, horn and leather, but in the progress of civilization and the precious metals were used, and now they are often set with precious and semiprecious stones, adding to their beauty, but not to their usefulness.

### How to Remove Mildew.

Mildew may be removed from cloth by rubbing the piece discolored with soft soap and then covering it with chalk and putting it in strong sunlight.

# BUY YOUR SHOES

—AT THE—

# ASSIGNEE SALE

—OF THE—

# OWEN FRANCIS STOCK.

This great sale is still going on. Now is a good time to get school shoes. What you save on the price of one pair will go a great way towards buying another pair.

Remember, that this stock must be turned in to money in a short time.

# W. L. MACKENZIE, ASSIGNEE.

# ECONOMY BASEMENT

Price, the power that pulls trade, is linked with reliability in the Bargains offered here.

## Mason Jars,

Pints, 39c a dozen.

Quarts, 44c a dozen.

## Tin Cans,

29 cents a dozen.

## Rubbers,

For Mason Jars, 3c a dozen.

## Sealing Wax,

6 large sticks for 5 cents.

## Lamp Chimneys

For Wellsbaush burners 9c each.

## Wash Boilers,

Full size, extra quality heavy tin, with genuine copper bottoms, 2 piece extra deep rim covers No. 8, 73 cents.

# FELTZ BROS. & COMP'Y,

1st Door South of Court House.





A sick woman cannot expect to have a healthy baby. An unhealthy baby has not the same chance for living as a healthy baby. The mother's condition must of necessity tell on the child's health and life. The mother's weakness will surely show in some way in her child. A mother can make her child's life happy and successful, or miserable and a failure. She can do it by making and keeping herself perfectly strong and healthy during the period of gestation. She can do this by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most wonderful cure for all forms of female weakness and disease, and perhaps its greatest usefulness is in preparing for the trials and dangers of childbirth. It is a strengthening, purifying tonic. It acts directly on the seat of the disturbance, drives out all impurities, promotes regularity and restores healthy, vigorous health. It will positively cure any form of female weakness or disease. It is the preparation of a regular, medical practitioner, whose great success as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of women has made him famous all over the world. Dr. Pierce is now, and has been for thirty years, chief consulting physician in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Complete information about the "Favorite Prescription" is to be found in Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser," several chapters of which are devoted to the reproductive physiology of women. A handsome volume of 400 pages, with over 500 illustrations. It contains more exact information about the human body in health and disease than any other medical book. Hundreds of useful, simple receipts for the cure of many ailments that come to every family. Its statements are to be absolutely relied upon, and if followed will save many a doctor's bill. A new edition of half a million copies of this book is now being distributed free, bound in strong paper covers. Any one may have a copy who will send 25 cents in one-cent stamps, to pay cost of mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. French cloth binding is 50 cents.

## LAKE DWELLERS OF IRELAND

What Is Found When a "Crannog" Is Laid Bare to the Light.

Slumbering beneath many a peaceful cornfield in Ireland are buried villages which once stood in the heart of the primeval British forest, enshrined by the waters of some stagnant peaty lake. The Irish farmer of today turns up with his plow the wooden piles upon which these lake dwellers rested. They are black with age, but you can yet trace the mortise holes which the ancient Celt made with his primitive flint chisel.

The archaeologist, sniffing such a find, brings along his navvies with their spades, and presently the buried "crannog" is exposed to daylight. There is a circle in the stockade of piles which kept the artificial islet together. Inside are layers of crossbeams, hurdle work, brushwork, clay, peat and other matters, which formed the successive floors of the dwelling, continually renewed, perhaps, as they slowly subsided into the peaty bottom of the lake.

Today the lake and its waters are represented by a layer of peat, in which these relics lie well preserved, together with samples of the ancient Irishman's knives, chisels and axes—stone, bronze or iron, according to the period of his civilization. The Irish "crannog" was a modification of the lake dwelling of central Europe.

Upon the topic of the lake dwelling ages—which were quite prehistoric ages, being practically the same as the ages of stone and bronze—Dr. Munro, the secretary of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, is a profound authority, and a series of lectures recently given by him at the Royal Institution have been of considerable interest. In his final discourse Dr. Munro practically built up the ancient lake village, standing on its stilts above the waters of Luncra or "fair Zurich" as it before our eyes.

The people who thus elected to keep themselves aloof from their enemies were, according to Dr. Munro, pastoral farmer-immigrants from the far east of Europe. They were of a high degree of civilization, for, though their weapons and tools were but of stone or bronze, they could use them well. Altogether, so far as we can glean any idea of the life led by these prehistoric inhabitants of central Europe, it must have been a fairly quiet and peaceful one, comparing very favorably with modern peasant life. The lake age came to an end when iron found its way into the hands of men—a revolution in its way, said Dr. Munro, far surpassing in its influence on human life any development that either steam or electricity has brought about or is likely to.—London Chronicle.

## Eloquent Figures.

Touching woman's suffrage in England, the following figures are eloquent: 4,490 women signed the first petition for equal rights presented to parliament in 1867; 11,000 women signed the memorial of 1873; 257,000 women signed the memorial of 1896, which has just been exhibited in Westminster hall.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

Bonfield, Ill., Aug. 14, 1895. "I am subject to Cramps and Colic, and have used many remedies, but find Hood's Sarsaparilla Cure the best. I have taken it for three months, and I feel better than I have for years." W. L. Yeats, Jr., Bonfield, Ill., N. Y. Cor. Main and North streets.

## TREATMENT OF SPRAINS.

The Advantages of Massage and How It Should Be Administered.

No two masseurs are alike by nature, nor in skill, tact or education, and the one who knows his anatomy and physiology well, when called to a recent acute sprain, will not begin at once to massage the injured joint, but at a distance above it, on the healthy tissues, by gentle stroking or effleurage toward the heart, gradually proceeding nearer and nearer to the painful place. This has a soothing effect and pushes the flow along in the veins and lymphatics, making more space in them for the returning currents coming from beyond and carrying away the fluids that have leaked out of the vessels. The same should be done on the part of the limb beyond the joint, for the circulation is hindered both in going out and coming in by reason of the swelling.

Next the masseur who knows his business will begin again at a safe distance above the injured joint and use deep rubbing, kneading or massage properly so called, one hand contracting as the other relaxes, alternately making circular grasps, with the greatest pressure upward, and this should be done on the parts above and below the seat of sprain. By this procedure the effects of the previous stroking or effleurage are much enhanced. An analgesic or agreeably numbing effect is produced upon the nerves, which extend to the painful place, and the retarded circulation is pushed along more vigorously, making room in the vessels for the swelling, the effusion, the dammed embargo, caused by the landslide of blood and lymph that is inundating the surrounding territory with exudates farther up the stream, to float off, and preparing the way for the next step in treatment. At the end of 15 or 20 minutes of this manner of working gentle, firm pressure can be made immediately over the swollen and but recently very tender parts, which in a few seconds can have circular motion with the greatest push upward added to it, and this, if sufficient tact be used, will in all probability not hurt, but be positively agreeable.—Douglas Graham, M. D., in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

## She Will Never Understand.

"He's a chump," said the high school boy scornfully.

"Just what is a chump?" asked the boy's mother, who heard the remark.

"Oh, I don't know exactly. A fellow who can't play ball and is kiddish with the other fellows."

"Kiddish?" again interrogatively.

"Yes, too polite and lah de dah, and all that sort of thing, you know."

The mother did not know, but she waited.

"Now, last night," the high school boy went on after a moment's pause, thinking perhaps that he had not been very lucid, "he introduced me to a fellow that's visiting him, and what do you think he said?"

"Mister Hendryx, this is my friend, Mister Slosson," as if we were dudes.

"What would have been the proper, unkindish way of putting it?" was his mother's next venture after information.

"Oh, that was proper enough, I suppose, and we all do it sometimes, but most any other fellow would have said, 'Say, Dick, this is Tom Slosson, another chump, just like you, or something like that.'"

"But wouldn't you have resented being called a chump?"

"Not that way, don't you see? You can call a fellow a chump to his face."

"Oh, yes, I do see. It's behind his back that it's not permitted."

"Yes—that is, not always—oh, I can't explain it all out to you. But if you were a fellow you'd understand."—New York Times.

## Under the Rose.

The expression "under the rose," or sub rosa, to indicate secrecy, originates in the Greek mythological story that Cupid gave Harpoocrates, the god of silence, a golden rose, desiring him at the same time not to betray the amour of Venus. According to another account, the traitors against the Greek states during the invasion of Xerxes held their meetings in an Athenian arbor formed of rosebushes. At Greek and Roman banquets the guests were always crowned with roses, and a cluster of these hung above the banquet table was a sign that what was said in that place should not be repeated elsewhere.

## On Even Lines.

In the olden days many a good Scotchman fought in the ranks of La Belle France. A MacDonald, whose sword had won him a captaincy, while at mess with his brother officers, was jeered at by a provincial major for a foreigner.

"Bah," exclaimed the snorer, "you beggarly Scots beat fight for gold."

"And what fights my brother Frenchman for?" exclaimed Mac.

"For honor," exclaimed the Frenchman. "Well, well, man," coolly replied the Scot, as he emptied his glass, "we both are fighting to gain what we need the most."

## The United States Is For Peace.

It was left for a Briton, Lord Chief Justice Russell, to put before the American people the clearest statement they have yet had of the noble work their country has done in the interests of universal peace.

The United States was the first nation to insert into a treaty a clause calling for arbitration in case of dispute. The treaty between us and Mexico contained such a provision as long ago as 1848. It is to the credit of both nations that this treaty has been faithfully observed. Lord Russell also mentioned that there had been, since 1815 60 cases of successful international arbitration, and that in 32 of these the United States had been a party.

It was prophetic of good will and harmony between the two great English speaking nations that Lord Russell, when invited to speak before the American Bar association, chose for his topic this very subject of international arbitration, treating it especially with reference to arbitration between England and the United States. He recalled the most recent movement for peaceful settlement of differences between nations and showed us that here, too, the United States had led. In 1890 that pan-American congress, so dear to the heart of Blaine, was held at Washington, the United States taking the initiative. In 1890 it was, too, that congress passed resolutions authorizing and requesting the president to enter into negotiations with other governments for the arbitration of disputes. Since then Great Britain, France, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland have taken similar action. But we were first in the field.

## American Apples For England.

The cost of shipping American apples from our eastern ports to England is about \$1 a barrel. The apple crop is short in Europe. It is immense in the United States. There is a prospect that hundreds of thousands of barrels of our apples can be marketed at good prices in Europe this fall and winter if they are properly packed and labeled for just what they are. Formerly the English market for our Newtown pippins was a famous one. But some pernicious American scoundrels labeled inferior varieties with the name of the favorite and endeavored to palm them off on the British for the genuine. Result—English dealers will not touch apples labeled Newtown pippins. Just so American knaves and scoundrels ruined the market for United States cheese in Great Britain.

The apples our British cousins most like are big red ones. A member of the staff of The Rural New Yorker finds that the Oldenburg, the Baldwin, the Northern Spy, the Tompkins County Kings and the Spitzenberg, in the order named, are the varieties that go off the best. The barrels should be evenly packed, apple by apple, stem end up, and the name of the grower and of the apple stenciled on the head. The fruit should be packed before it is quite ripe. But if any villain undertakes to put small, rotten or knobby apples in the middle of the barrels, shoot him on the spot!

What silver is really worth in gold may be settled in a startling way. Many scientific men incline to the theory that all the different material substances are in their ultimate particles one and the same, and that at the foundation of them all is a universal substance. The difference comes from the various arrangements of the ultimate particles. This being the case, if it were possible to discover what the arrangement of these ultimate particles is in metals and other things it would be possible to change one substance into another. Dr. Emmens, a metallurgist, has created a sensation by declaring that he has found the secret of changing silver into gold by working on the ultimate particles. The gold he made from silver stands every test and is perfect, he declares. And it takes six ounces of silver to make four of gold. If Dr. Emmens will quickly get a patent on his process and give the use of it to the public, he will greatly relieve a distressed world.

In 30 states Labor day is celebrated as a legal holiday. It was first made so in New York in 1883. Congress has pronounced it such also. Labor day in Europe comes May 1, and the police authorities of the great cities there breathe much easier when it is over, as there are usually red flags and anarchistic demonstrations, with some broken heads, declamation of the dynamite order and arrests. But our workman is not that sort.

Science has noted and classified stars down to the fourteenth magnitude. But they are only visible to the naked eye down to the sixth magnitude. The rest have been discovered by aid of the telescope and photograph. And altogether, of stars visible and invisible, 49,000,000 have been noted and numbered.

It requires more real courage to live on in this life bravely and well, doing always the duty that lies nearest, facing every difficulty as it comes and overcoming it, than it does to die. And it is much more credit to one.

London Household Words comments on the fact that elopements are going out of fashion. So they are. And it is a sign the human race is getting more sensible and less given up to diseased imaginations.

## BELLE OF THE ARMY.

The Romance of Patty Watkins and Staff Captain Lindsey.

Colonel Patty Watkins, the bright particular star of Ballington Booth's American Volunteers and the most beautiful street evangelist in the business, is to be married. She is to unite her fortunes with those of Staff Captain Frederick A. Lindsey of the same organization.

Colonel Patty is, next to Mrs. Ballington Booth, the most popular woman among the Volunteers. She was one of the original bolters from the Salva-



COLONEL PATTY WATKINS.

tionists when the split occurred. Patty was born in Cardiff, Wales, about 28 years ago. Her father was a well to do mining engineer, and she was given a good education. At the age of 16 she became interested in the work of the Salvationists and went to London, where she joined the army. Her fine soprano voice, her sweet face and her personal magnetism made her services at once in great demand. She came to America in 1886 upon a call for volunteers and became an active member of the New York Bowery corps. She was signally successful in making converts and in raising money.

Captain Lindsey is one of the brands whom Patty plucked from the burning through her own personal efforts. He was a successful young business man when he first chanced to drop into a Bowery barracks. He saw Patty, heard her sing and was interested. After that he attended her meetings regularly for several weeks and finally she converted him. He gave up his business and went to work in the Bowery side by side with Patty. He was made treasurer of the corps and helped her to pay off a debt of \$8,000. When Patty deserted the Salvationists for Ballington Booth, he promptly followed, and when the new society was organized he was made a captain and Patty a colonel. Some months ago their betrothal was announced, and now the date for the wedding has been set for Sept. 8.

## A TROUBLESOME SAINT.

Teresa, the Mexican Joan of Arc, Has Become an Unbearable Nuisance.

Santa Teresa, the Mexican Joan of Arc, who has been causing so much trouble in the southwest, is a beautiful girl of about 18, who appeared four years ago in the midst of the Yaqui Indian country and professed to have supernatural powers. She started out first as a simple healer, but she soon found that she had gained a wonderful influence over her ignorant and fanatical followers. Then Teresa became ambitious and started a revolution. The Mexican government was forced to send a large body of troops to disperse the rebels, and Teresa was made a prisoner, but the Indians rose in such numbers to her defense that, to avoid further fighting, she was exiled and shipped to the United States.

For awhile she lived quietly near El Paso, Tex., but she soon tired of healing and found another excuse to again



SANTA TERESA.

lead a band of rebellious Indians into Mexico. A second time she was captured and exiled. She returned to El Paso, but caused a riot there by inciting her followers to attack a priest who had offended her. She had to leave then in order to escape arrest and went over into Arizona. There she caused more trouble and at last accounts was at the bottom of a strike. Now the Mexican authorities want Teresa turned over to them for punishment.

Teresa could pose as a saint only among the most ignorant, for she has on more than one occasion shown a most unangelic disposition. She makes a crude attempt to veil her movements in mystery and at the same time wears expensive clothes of stylish make, has her hair dressed in the latest fashion and generally enjoys the funds which she receives for her so-called cures. She is accompanied by her father, an educated but dissipated and villainous looking Mexican, who exchanges most of his share of the profits for liquid inspiration. It is estimated that more than 1,000 persons have been killed during the riots and rebellions which this troublesome "saint" has stirred up, and both Mexico and the United States wish she would quit the business.

## THE LAST CAPTURED SLAVER.

Her Captain Said to Have Been Hanged on Bedloe's Island.

The only captain of a slave vessel who suffered the death penalty in America was captured by a crew of which one of the members is now a citizen of Cleveland, the engineer of the People's Gaslight and Coke company.

"The slaveship was the Erie, and it was the last American slaver captured," said Mr. Matthews in talking about the historical event. "She was taken off the mouth of the Kongo in the spring of 1861 by the United States sloop-of-war Mohican. I was captain of the foretop and of the starboard watch. The capture was accidental. The vessels dealing in slaves would slip out in the intervals between the patrol beats of the men-of-war, and they knew pretty well our habits. But this time the Mohican was delayed two days in waiting for mail, and going from the island of Fernandez we sighted a vessel making from the mouth of the Kongo. We were flying a French flag, and the stranger floated an American flag. We signaled for her to heave to, but this request not being regarded a shot was fired. Then she heaved to without offering resistance, and a party sent aboard found every one dressed alike. It was thus some days before we discovered who was the captain. She was manned by 15 men and had on board 590 slaves and three slave agents. The slaves were landed, and the slave agents and five Spaniards who did not wish to claim American citizenship were sent away in a tradeboat. Eight of the slaver's crew were shipped on the Mohican, and the officers and two of the crew were brought to America. The slaveship was taken to Liberia.

"The captain of the slaver was Nathaniel Gordon, and a year after his capture he was swung on Bedloe's island, where the statue of Liberty now stands. The first mate was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, the second mate received a five years' sentence, and the two seamen were each given a year.

"The severe dealing with the officers was due to the intense feeling on the slavery question, as the war had just broken out. The second mate and the two men volunteered to enter the army and were allowed to go free. Our lieutenant, Dunnington, went into the Confederate navy after bringing Gordon back.

"About three months before the experience with the Erie a slaver escaped us by being disguised as a whaler. The simulation was very perfect, and on the decks we could see even the boiling vats. The captain showed papers which disarmed suspicion, and when the 'whaler' put up for the night at the mouth of the Kongo our captain informed him that next morning he would come around on a visit.

"In the morning he was gone, having taken 1,300 slaves aboard. We sighted a vessel in the distance, which we pursued and found to be an English man-of-war also trying to catch the 'whaler.'—Cleveland Leader.

## A Chicago Fire Legacy.

The books of the United States treasury still carry an item of \$1,000,000 which represents United States notes which are supposed to have been consumed in the great Chicago fire 25 years ago, says a correspondent of the New York Sun. It is known that there was \$1,000,000 of currency more or less in the vaults of the subtreasury then and that none of it was recovered, but the denominations of those notes and the exact amount are unknown, as the books of the cashier were consumed also.

There could not have been, however, very many dollars less or very many dollars more than \$1,000,000, and it would simplify the accounts of the treasury and save a great deal of labor to the bookkeepers if congress should pass a bill or resolution recognizing the fact that this money is no longer in existence, for every day when the cashier of the treasury balances his accounts he has to include this item, deducting it, or adding it as the case may be, from the amount in hand. It appears upon every daily, weekly, monthly and yearly statement of the assets and liabilities of the government as "unknown destroyed United States notes, \$1,000,000."

## Not Surprised.

"John has broken the record," said the proud father.

"I expect so," said his mother resignedly. "He's broken the front gate, and three places in the hedge, and the cat's back, and the croquet set, and his collar band, since he began to ride, and I'm prepared for anything."—Washington Capital.

## The Sent of Knowledge.

More than 57,000 girls are engaged in the telephone service in the United States. Think of the comprehensive knowledge these young ladies must possess of the science of phonetics as exemplified in the language of the men of America.—Boston Transcript.



## A SHAMPOO

A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, rid the hair of itching, soothe the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, without the use of oils.

Write for a sample of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA OINTMENT, and a full description of the great skin cure, to J. C. CUTICURA CO., 150 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

## His Previous Existence.

Guthrie—Look here, Zapher, do you believe in the transmigration of souls?

Zapher—No. Do you?

Guthrie—Most certainly I do, and I am thoroughly convinced that I was an ass at the time I lent you that \$10 note.

Zapher—Pick Me Up.

## Old Hats.

A foreign paper has directions for a new and odd kind of fancy work. In order to make sure that they could be applied to hats of American manufacture they have been tried and are herewith offered as reliable. Take an old stovepipe hat and with a sharp penknife prepare to cut out the crown. It is well to slip the knife just below the edge, so as to avoid tearing the crown itself. After you have cut the parts loose for about two or more inches it is comparatively easy to slip the blade of the knife under the nap or plush and raise it so that you can remove the crown entire. This makes the top of a smoking cap, or you can convert it into a doll's hat or muff. For any of these you will need a lining of thin wadding and bright colored silk and for the cap a rim of the plush taken from the sides of the original hat. You can add a tassel if you choose, but the majority of men who like smoking caps prefer to have them plain. These caps are handy for travelers, for they are light to wear and can be folded and carried in the pocket.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Onion Soup and Fame.

Membership in the French Academy, the hoped for reward of Gallic writers, was once closely associated with onion soup. During the restoration in France a club was formed under the title of "Diner de la soupe a l'oignon." This organization contained 20 members. It met every three months, when the dinner was opened with an onion soup. The club was to endure until every associate was elected to the academy. This was accomplished in 1845, when the last banquet was held.

## Not Over-sensitive.

Willie—An what did Clarence do when Bob Slugard kicked him?

Algy—He simply said, "Gwreat men are not sensitive to criticism," and walked swiftly away.—Strand Magazine.



## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Restored Manhood.

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex.

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## DESERVED TO BE HAUNTED.

A cruel deed committed in Spain has been the subject of the following story of "Pearlin Jean," taken from a letter written by Lady John Scott to the late Mr. James Gibson Craig in 1885.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century Sir James Stuart of Allanbank was traveling in Spain. While he was at Madrid he saw and fell in love with a beautiful nun. He withdrew her secretly from her convent and promised her that she should go with him to Scotland as his wife and that he would never forsake her. She used to dress magnificently, and from wearing a quantity of the old lace called pearl in he called her his Pearl Jean.

After a time he began to think he should have an awkward story to tell if he took her home, and he made up his mind to get rid of her by leaving Madrid suddenly without her knowledge. They did not inhabit the same house.

His carriage and horses stood ready at his door by day dawn, and he was just getting in when Pearl Jean, who had for some reason suspected his treachery, rushed to him and entreated him to take her with him. He pushed her away without speaking and got into the carriage. In her frantic despair she threw herself on her knees in front of the horses to stop them. Sir James called out to drive on. They did so. The horses trampled her under their feet, the wheels of the carriage went over her, but he, without even looking back upon her, proceeded on his journey.

It was on a dark winter night that he drove up the avenue of Allanbank. His return had been sudden and, as he knew, quite unexpected by his servants. Therefore his surprise was great when, on looking toward the house, he saw that every window was illuminated. As his carriage stopped the great doors were thrown open, and in a blaze of light Pearl Jean stood at the top of the steps to receive him.

From that time she haunted him. As soon as he lay down in bed she appeared, and, opening the curtains at the foot of the bed, stood gazing at him. His life became a burden to him, he neither ate nor slept, and he fell away day by day. In vain his friends tried to persuade him that his terrors were imaginary. He always replied, "She is there!"

He had a picture taken of her in Madrid. Some of his friends thought they would try to cure him of his delusions by placing this picture on the wall opposite his bed and opening the curtain secretly as soon as he had lain down, hoping that if he declared again he had seen the ghost they might then show him the picture and laugh him out of his fears. Two of them hid themselves in his room, and the moment his head was on the pillow they drew back the curtains at the foot of the bed. Sir James started up with terror in his countenance and exclaimed, "My God, there are two of them!" and instantly fell back in a fit.

After this time no attempt was made to explain away her appearance, and Pearl Jean continued to haunt the house of Allanbank as long as it stood. It was bought and pulled down by Lady Houston (Miss Boswell of Blackadder), but whether Pearl Jean still wanders about the site of the old house I don't know.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

## Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful swellings of the joints and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Does your head feel as though someone was hammering it; as though a million sparks were flying out of the eyes? Have you horrible sickness of the stomach? Burdock Blood Bitters will cure you.

## A Household Necessity.

No family should be without Foley's Colic Diarrhoea Cure, for all bowel complaints. H. F. Vorkamp, a. e. cor. Main and North streets.

## Special Train for Van Wert Fair via Pennsylvania Lines.

On Wednesday, Sept. 9th, the Pennsylvania company will run a special train to Van Wert county fair. The special will leave Lima at 8:00 a. m.; returning leave Van Wert 6 p. m., central time. Excursion tickets will be sold for the special as well as for all regular trains of Sept. 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, good to return until Sept. 24th inclusive.

## Dangerous Drinking Water.

Death lurks in impure water. It breeds diseases, often in epidemic form.

The first symptom is looseness of the bowels. These diseases are checked by taking Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. H. F. Vorkamp, a. e. cor. Main and North streets.

## WED BY TELEGRAPH.

PREACHER BALDWIN WRITES OF A STRANGE CEREMONY.

Record For Quickest of Marriages Now Held by South Dakota—A Correspondence Started in Fun Ended by Killing Two Lives For Life.

The record for quick divorces has been held for a long time by South Dakota, and now it grasps the palm for the quickest marriage. Harnessed electricity was called into play on the occasion, and the wiles fairly hummed with questions and answers.

I was the officiating clergyman, and though the bridegroom was several hundred miles away I got his responses much more promptly than I have sometimes when the interested party was present in the flesh.

There is a good deal of nonsense connected with the couple who adopted this unique means of being joined together, and that fact furnishes me with an excuse for writing about family affairs. Mrs. Betsy R. Grimm, the lady in the case, has lived in Scotland, S. D., for several years. She is a charming woman, and we have been friends ever since I married her to her first husband, from whom she was afterward divorced.

George W. Bullock, the bridegroom, has had a similar experience. So it will be seen that the telegraph marriage was not the freak of two foolish young people who wanted to do something out of the way in order to get themselves talked about.

The way in which they became acquainted is full of romance, however, and was a fitting beginning to a courtship which ended in their marriage on Saturday last. As a friend of the family I was let into the secret, but now that it is all over and everybody is happy I do not mind telling about it.

It seems that a brother of Mrs. Grimm, in a spirit of fun and to tease his sister, answered an advertisement in a matrimonial paper and signed her name. The advertisement had been inserted by Mr. Bullock, and gave his reasons for wanting to marry, stipulating the sort of wife he wanted, and wound up by setting forth his standing in the community and his other qualifications as a prospective husband.

The letter, though written in a joke, gave a pretty fair description of Mrs. Grimm, and with becoming modesty declared that the writer was confident that she was just the woman to make the advertiser happy.

When the next letter arrived, it was shown to Mrs. Grimm, who entered heartily into the joke. Soon another letter came, in which the writer explained more fully Mr. Bullock's business standing at his home in Lakeville, Ind., and proved his ability to properly care for a wife. The main tone of the letter appealed to Mrs. Grimm, who saw that her unknown correspondent was not only in earnest, but that he was too good a man to play jokes on.

From that time on she took care of the South Dakota end of the correspondence herself, and last spring Mr. Bullock appeared in Scotland in person. Of course nobody ever knew anything about the object of his visit, and it was generally supposed that he was looking for a business location.

He was very attentive to Mrs. Grimm, however, and the friendly posses soon began to par two and two together. He took dinner at my house just before he started back for Indiana, but he gave me no hint of his matrimonial intentions. A week or so ago Mrs. Grimm informed me that Mr. Bullock and she were to be married. His furniture store had just been burned out, however, and as the insurance company had failed he said he could not come out to Scotland, but that if I was willing to do it he could see no objection to the plan I conceived, and the invitations were promptly sent out.

It was about 7:30 o'clock in the evening when the bride arrived at the telegraph office with her relatives and friends. Of course the novelty of the thing had attracted a lot of the curious who wanted to see the unique ceremony, but at last everything was satisfactorily arranged. As a necessary precaution, I requested my temporary assistant, the telegraph operator, to ascertain if all was ready at the other end. The operator at Lakeville responded that Mr. Bullock and his best man were at his elbow and eager to begin.

Then I performed the most novel wedding ceremony on record. I would ask the proper questions more at, than of the operator, who would rattle them off to Indiana, and then would come a few clicks, and the operator would gravely answer, "I do."

The bride has gone to join her husband in his Indiana home, and a combination letter which I have just received assures me that they are both contented and perfectly happy. No marriage is not a failure, even by telegraph.—N. B. Baldwin, Vice President Christian Missionary Society, Scotland, S. D., in New York Journal.

## Medals of Honor.

Medals of honor have been awarded to Captain W. E. Wilder, Fourth United States Cavalry, and John Schmitzer, second class private of ordnance, for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians at Horseshoe canyon, New Mexico, on April 23, 1882, in assisting to rescue under heavy fire Private Edward Leonard, who was wounded.

## Now It's a Hotel Trust.

The new thing in trusts is a hotel combine. Up to the present time, however, the few attempts that have been made to centralize the hotel business of New York city or any of the larger American cities have failed through the inability of those interested to plan a practical method to accomplish this object.

## THE FAIR, FAT CYCLIST.

She Was Very Heavy, but the Fact Did Not Faze Uncle Eph.

An athletic old colored man, who in his youth was employed in a sugar refinery in New Orleans, is now a helper in a bicycle store up town.

When he is not otherwise employed, it is his duty to give beginners their first lessons. The school of instruction is in the street, and almost every evening Uncle Eph may be seen studying the wheel for some uncertain novice. The work is not easy, and only a very powerful fellow could stand it so well as the aged but well preserved dandy does.

The other day there came a new pupil to the bicycle store. It was a lady past 40, still quite fair, but undeniably fat. She stated her case very distinctly, said she thought she was past the bicycle riding age and that she feared she would never succeed in mastering the wheel, but the family doctor had prescribed a bicycle. So there she was.

It was Uncle Eph who was assigned to give her her first lesson. No cavalier could have been more gallant. He showed her how to mount and what to do with her hands and feet. Then for one hard working hour the mighty old Hercules kept that wheel upright, to the admiration of the streetful of people who saw him.

After the lesson was over the pupil thanked him profusely. "I'm so heavy," she said apologetically, "and you held me up the whole time. I'm afraid I must have tired you dreadfully!"

"Law, ma'am," said Uncle Eph, "I ain't a bit tired. You see, I useter wuk in New Orleans, an I got us ter totin barrels of sugar."—New York Journal.

## He Had Been There.



Dusty Beers—Say, Yeary, d'yer believe in hydrophobia?

Yeary Trumpet—Course I do. I've been most thrown into convulsions myself at de sight of water.—New York Evening World.

## Very Different.

He fixed a steady glare on the grocer and began:

"I bought a chicken of you, after asking you if it was a spring chicken and being informed by you that it was. It was so tough that it turned the edge of the carrying knife."

"I did not tell you it was a spring chicken," said the grocer. "You picked the fowl up and asked me if that was what I called a spring chicken, and I said it was what I called a spring chicken. If you had asked me direct if it really was a spring chicken, of course my devotion to truth would have compelled me to admit that it was nothing of the kind."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## An Omen Analyzed.

"Doesn't he look like a pig?" said Pickaninny Jim. "dat it's lucky ter git de leaf him foot ob rabbit?"

"It all depends on de circumstantial, chile," was the reply.

"Yeh means on how roh gits it." "Dat's it. Ef somebody gits yeh de leaf him foot an keeps de res er de rabbit hisself, 'tain no luck 'tall. But ef yeh comes away wit him foot, rabbit an all, hit's er sho sign dat's er good dinner comin ter yeh."—Washington Star.

## Came Back.

With a scornful curl of his lip, the young husband laid his cane violently across his wife's blondest.

They were stretched over a clothesline in the back yard.

He was darning them.

He struck them another violent blow.

They lay back and let him in the eye.

"Bloomer-ing!" was all he said.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Sober Second Sight.

They looked into each other's eyes.

"Love."

"Love."

And so they were married, whereupon they looked again.

"Love."

"Love."

"Beam."—Detroit Tribune.

## Time to Dodge.

"I understand that when those fellows down at Baker's station wanted to argue with you, you dodged," said the communist.

"Had to," the campaign orator admitted. "They wanted to argue with eggs."—Indianapolis Journal.

## A Plea for Clemency.

Burglar (after receiving sentence)—Please, your worship, couldn't you let me start serving my time three months hence?

Magistrate—Why?

Burglar—It would mean a heavy loss just now, as we are in the height of the season.—Tit-Bits.

## Badly Handcapped.

Farmer's Boy—Father, why cannot I rise in the world the same as other men? For instance, why cannot I some day become secretary of agriculture?

Old Farmer—Too late, too late, my son. You know too much about farmin'.—New York Weekly.

## Seaside Myths.

She started violently.

"I see a man!" she exclaimed.

"My dear," sighed the mother, who had given up all hope for the season, "we must do something for the women. You'll be seeing a sea serpent next."—New York Press.

## Of the Future.

First Woman of the Future—Oh, just look at Mrs. De Style's swell new dog.

Second Woman of the Future—Why, where can your eyes be? That isn't a new dog. That's her last season's dog trimmed over.—Detroit Tribune.

## Irresistibly Attracted.

"I thought Wibble was such a good elder, and here he goes and smashes his wheel against a brewery wagon."

"That wasn't awkwardness. It was a case of fascination."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Neighborly Comment.

"I see the Jacksons have put screens all around their piazza."

"Yes, and I have my opinion of people who are so stingy they won't even let flies sit on their porch."—Chicago Record.

## FARM FIELD AND GARDEN.

## MINERAL MANURES.

How to Apply For Best Results—Effective Nitrate of Soda.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the profit in using commercial fertilizers, most of which are mineral. This difference in opinion as to value being based on experience shows that it is mainly a question of how mineral manures are used. Those who apply mineral manures to grow grain crops, without seeding either to clover or grass, find that while the grain crop may temporarily be profitable it leads to such deterioration of soil fertility that the land becomes too poor for any profitable use. But when these mineral fertilizers are applied in connection with stable manures and are made to grow renovating crops the result is not only an immediate profit in their use, but increase of fertility.

In the early history of farming in this country mineral manures were little used. On the newly cleared lands there was for a number of years an excess of potash, which made application of this mineral unnecessary. By and by came an era of poor crops and the necessity of resorting to clover and mineral fertilizers. These should go together. Each supplements the other, according to American Cultivator, authority for the following: It is a mistake to suppose that mineral fertilizers act only as stimulants. They will indeed enable poor soil to grow grain crops for a few years, but it is by furnishing the kind and amount of mineral plant food that the grain crop needs. The plant can only be made to grow rapidly by being fed with nutrition in its most available form. The fertility in the soil unused is so much dead capital. The amount of unproductive capital locked up in fertility that is not available is enormous on every farm.

To a considerable extent this cannot be avoided. Stable manures must decompose before their fertility can be used. Most of the commercial fertilizers are quick acting. Their value is largely for the first crop. When these commercial fertilizers are applied with stable manure, they hasten the action of that also. It is also a fact that the stable manure makes the commercial fertilizer, especially if mineral, more permanent.

One class of mineral fertilizer is more effective than any other, especially where quick growth is desired. This is nitrate of soda, which is now very largely used by market gardeners for starting early crops. Combined with stable manure it hastens its decomposition, so that more of its value can be utilized the same season. It is too expensive a manure to be used on ordinary farm crops except in small amounts to give crops an early start. We think it can also be used with advantage whenever clover seed is sown with grain. It is true the clover itself will secure nitrogen from the air in the soil through its roots. But this does not occur until the plant has made a considerable growth. The clover needs the nitrate at first to give it start, so that it can sooner begin its work of decomposing air in the soil. All farmers know the great advantage of a top dressing of stable manure in giving clover a vigorous start. It is reasonable to suppose that nitrates applied early in the spring, so as to be immediately effective, will be no less beneficial.

## Crimson Clover Hair Balls.

The feeding of crimson clover allowed to stand in the field beyond the flowering season has resulted seriously to horses in several sections where this plant is extensively raised. The trouble is caused by the prickly stems of the overripe plant forming hair balls in the stomach.

As the hairs of crimson clover do not become stiff until the plant has passed the flowering stage and begun to ripen, old crimson clover hay should be fed only with great caution. Death to horses by crimson clover hair balls has been reported to the United States department of agriculture from Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, as many as 1 to 80 balls being removed from a single animal and the matter being deemed of sufficient importance to issue a special circular of warning. Death to the animal is caused by the balls forming an impermeable wedge in the bowel, thus preventing the onward movement of the food material and completely shutting off the intestinal blood vessels through the pressure exerted upon them.

## Scientific Farming.

After all the ridicule heaped upon book farming, or scientific farming, it has come to pass that this is the only sort of farming that can be made profitable. Texas Farm and Ranch very truly says: At present low prices for farm products they must be produced and marketed at the least possible expense, and this can only be done by the application of the demonstrated principles of science and the use of good common sense. Let common sense govern the application of scientific methods and all will go well and the work will prosper.

## Yield of Corn.

Experiments made at the Ohio experiment station proved that planting the stalks six inches apart increased the yield of fodder and the per cent of nubbins. The average of full sized ears is reduced to 54 per cent. At 12 inches apart the large ears average 82 per cent. The maximum of the nubbin yield is 70 per cent where two grains were planted every six inches.

## The Prune Industry.

According to The Rural Northwest, there were 8,000 acres or 800,000 prune trees set out in Washington, Oregon and Idaho during 1890 and 1891, and upon a conservative estimate these trees will produce 15 pounds each of fresh fruit this year, a total of 12,000,000 pounds, or 500 carloads.

## HOW TO BE WELL SHOD.

Symmetry and Comfort of the Feet—Elastic Soles.

Within the last few years there has been a complete revolution in the direction of women's shoes. It is within the memory of most of us today that when we were girls we never thought of buying a new pair of shoes without preliminary mental twinges that foreboded our physical experience later on. No woman, not even the most sensible one alive, ever bought a shoe that fitted her properly. Now, however, we have come to see that a small foot on a good sized woman limits as surely at deformity as does a large one on a very small body. Symmetry is beauty always and the shoes of the modern woman show that she has found it out. There are no more shoes from poorly shod feet that are almost intolerable, and to the woman who wants to escape them the way is clear. "Examine your individual foot," modern wisdom says, "see if it is most comfortable in round toe, square toe, or razor point; let it be at least one full size larger than you think you need (and superstitious die hard); have on hand always twice as many pairs as you actually require for daily use; wear them alternately; never allow a missing button to go unreplaced for ten minutes; keep yourself supplied with fresh laces, and you may depend upon it that if the old time saying is true, 'A lady may be known by her gloves and her shoes,' you are sure at least of half of the requirements."

## How to Cure the Blues.

If things go wrong and if one feels tired and worried and discouraged, one is prone to become despondent and imaginative and out of sorts with the world, and it is then we have to look for that silver lining. Usually a good, brisk walk will bring it to our notice. The physical exercise and mental distraction one finds in the open air will sweep away the cobwebs of the brain as nothing else can. As a race we Americans are not fond of walking. We exercise too little. We worry too much. We take life too hard. We wear ourselves out in the pursuit of rest. A long, vigorous walk every day is the best tonic for mind and body and an almost invariable panacea for the "blues."

## How to Restore Ostrich Feathers.

A series of brisk scrubbing in warm soapsuds on a washboard, a judicious patching together and elimination of ragged places, where Sir Ostrich has preened himself too vigorously, a curling and combing soon make of the ostrich feather a thing of beauty and a joy forever—until it gets wet, when the process of rejuvenation again becomes necessary.

Have a reekettle full of boiling water, shake the feathers vigorously through the escaping steam, taking care that it does not get too damp. This livens up the plume and restores brilliancy if it has become dull and dusty.

Next take a silver fruit knife, and, beginning with the feathers nearest the quill, take a small branch between thumb and forefinger and draw gently over the blade of the knife until they curl as closely as desired. Follow this process up each side of the tip, then take a very coarse comb, comb out carefully, and you have your plumes as good as ever.

## How to Tell a Real Diamond.

Aluminum will mark a paste diamond, but not the true gem, provided the surface is wet. This fact has now been applied in the production of a mechanical tester which consists of a small disk of aluminum rapidly revolved by an electric motor. The stone to be tested is wet and held against the edge of the disk by means of a spring clamp. When metallic sparks are found on the stone after this treatment, it is rejected as false.

## How Rolling Improves Grass.

The effect of rolling is to crush down the bigger plants that flourish among the grass and to injure the grass itself but little. The bigger plants are mostly weeds, which, if allowed to grow unchecked, would soon choke the more slender grass. If a footpath across a field becomes disused, it will be found that the grass which grows up in its place is of far superior purity to that in the rest of the field. Constant pressure has stamped out the roots of the weeds and left only the pure grass. Another advantage of rolling is that it makes the grass grow more thickly. The ground becomes intertwined with a network of plants, and when this has been going on for 60 years or more that rich, velvety turf is produced which can be found alone in old park lands that have lain undisturbed by the plow for many years in succession.

## How to Make the Hair Grow.

While most people admit there is nothing better for the scalp than a thorough brushing of the hair morning and night, many will not persist in this and are constantly asking what will make the hair come in when it is fast coming out. Many of the best hairdressers and barbers are recommending rubbing pure grease in very thoroughly every night or every other night. In several instances this has proved very effective, and a new growth of short and strong hair all over the head has been the result. Many children and some of an older growth are severely troubled with dandruff in the scalp, which always makes the head and hair look dirty. This can be removed by rubbing pure grease in every other night, and in the morning following wash thoroughly with soap.

## How to Make a Summer Dessert.

A novel and delicious dessert is called stone cream. To make it dissolve half an ounce of gelatin in a little water and a pint of sweetened milk in which lemon peel has been boiled. As soon as it is cold pour over a layer of jam in a deep glass dish. When the mixture sets, stick strips of blanched almonds into the cream, place on ice and serve.

## INTESTINAL ILLS.

Under the general head of "Stomach and Bowel Troubles" is arrayed a whole lot of most distressing and destructive maladies, which owe their causation to one species or another of bacilli. The more common troubles are:

Dysentery or Bloody Stool.  
Flux.  
Diarrhea.  
Summer Complaint.  
Cramp Colic.  
Nausea, etc.

Each of these maladies in its true form is due to its specific bacillus.

Eminent medical authorities all over the world agree that the successful treatment of these maladies must hinge upon the prompt destruction of the bacilli which have found lodgment within the alimentary canal.

It is only of late years that these truths have been known. With the discovery and demonstration of the true causation of these maladies, science next sought a means of destroying the disease-exciting bacilli; and here grave difficulties were encountered, for that which was intended to destroy the bacilli alone was found destructive of human health and life as well.

Eventually, several preparations found their way upon the market. The pioneer among these remedies, the one which from the first met with marked success, and which leads to day in its own peculiar field, is Lightning Hot Drops.

Whenever and wherever tried, stomach and bowel troubles have readily yielded to its magic influence. While healing, anti-septic and distinctly carminative in its properties, a happy combination of ingredients have given it pronounced power over the microbial kingdom, without those pernicious qualities which would render it harmful to any portion of the human structure. You can get Lightning Hot Drops at any drug store for 25 cents.



of Good Soap

Ever Sold for 5c

Not the best CHEAP soap But the cheapest GOOD soap.

Sold Everywhere

## Manhood Restored.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL. ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

Is sold under positive written guarantee by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Debility, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Foul Breaths, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee, 25c. age, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25c. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee, 25c. age, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25c. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Wm. McVittie, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.



Excursions via C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

Columbus, O., and return. The C. H. & D. will sell round trip tickets at one fare Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4, good to return until the 5th.

Troy, O., and return. On account fair the C. H. & D. will sell round trip tickets at one fare Sept. 1 and 2, good to return until Oct. 3. Rate only \$1.60.

Leprie and return. On account fair the C. H. & D. will sell tickets at 75c for the round trip, Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Return until the 8th.

Cleveland, O., and return. The C. H. & D. will sell round trip tickets at 75c for the round trip, Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Return until the 8th.

Louisville, Ky., and return. Sept. 7 and 8 the C. H. & D. will sell round trip tickets at 75c for the round trip, Sept. 7 and 8. Return until the 10th.

Home across excursion to the West and South. Sept. 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, at one fare.

Nashville, Tenn., and return. On Sept. 10 and 11 the C. H. & D. will sell tickets at 75c for the round trip, tickets good to return until the 16th.



## THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

## IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE

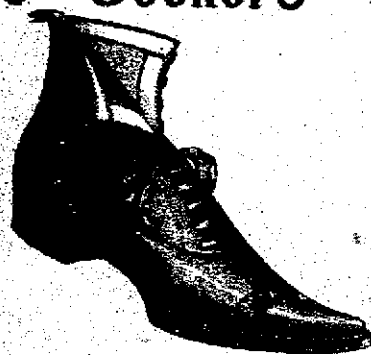
The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,  
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

## Fashion Seekers



Will do well by seeing our line of Fall Shoes. New Toes. New Lasts.



A swell line of Ladies' Fine Shoes.



Men's fine patent leathers, box calfs, winter tans.

MICHAEL'S.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Mrs. F. F. Leland has returned from Michigan.

Mrs. E. A. Baumgardner is visiting friends in Minnesota.

Misses Edna Lipsett and Mabel Abernethy are visiting friends in Ada.

Dr. Sullivan will attend the Democratic meeting at Spencerville this evening.

Miss May Lunbeck is sick at her home on west Wayne street with erysipelas in her face.

Miss Katie Reel and Miss Ruth Risler are visiting in Bluffton, the guests of Miss Pauline Garau.

Mrs. Esau Bartholomew, who has been visiting E. P. Campbell and family in Maude, Ind., for the past

## WHERE'S BICE?

He Hasn't Been Seen About Town for Several Days.

## HIS BONDSMEN UNEASY.

Police, Constables and Detectives Have Been on the Lookout for Bice Since Last Saturday, but He Hasn't Materialized.

John Bice, the shoemaker, who has gained considerable notoriety during the past year or two by being almost continually in trouble of a more or less serious nature, is thought to be among those wanted, but missing. He hasn't been seen about the town by the police for more than a week, and his bondsmen are becoming decidedly uneasy concerning his whereabouts.

Bice was arrested July 21st by constable Wm. Mummaugh, and is charged with having burned some of his property and thereby defrauding the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. out of the amount for which the destroyed property was insured. The fire occurred in July, 1895, and about two weeks later detective Blalze was employed on the case by the insurance company. The latter worked the case for a year and was directly instrumental in causing Bice's arrest. He is confident of having collected sufficient evidence in the case to convict Bice of the crime, and since the preliminary hearing claims to have secured

## MORE DAMAGING EVIDENCE

Than he had before the defendant in the case was arrested.

The preliminary hearing was held about five weeks ago, and some very damaging testimony, a full account of which appeared in the Times-Democrat at the time, was produced at the close of the preliminary hearing. Justice Atmur, before whom Bice was arraigned, decided that the evidence was sufficient to justify binding the prisoner over, and accordingly bound him over to the grand jury in the sum of \$800. Bice succeeded in securing the signatures of two responsible citizens upon his bond and was again at liberty. For the next three or four weeks he was seen on the streets almost daily, but for the last week or ten days he has been strangely missing from his usual haunts about the city, and has not been seen going to and from his home at East Town, three miles west of this city. The police, constables and detectives have been notified to be on the lookout for Bice, but up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon he has not been located, and his bondsmen are decidedly uneasy, fearing that when the grand jury convenes they will be unable to produce the defendant.

A colored man named Watson, who was the principal witness against Bice at the preliminary hearing, claims to have received from Bice \$14 in money and a request to leave the city before the grand jury meets.

## NIMRODS LOST.

A Gazette Representative and His Father-in-law Go Hunting and Wander Aimlessly in the Rain.

Bob Fennell and his father-in-law, Mr. Wheat Jackson, at 2 o'clock yesterday started squirrel hunting. They drove to a small woods near the infirmary, where they hitched their horse. They looked in vain for the cunning little animal, and wandered aimlessly in search of something to kill. They kept moving until it began to rain when they concluded to return to their carriage for shelter. But they had lost their bearings and could not tell in what direction to go. After roaming the woods and fields for several hours they came to a road from where they could see a small town. A farmer came along in a wagon, of whom they made inquiry and learned they were near Beaver Dam. The good farmer took compassion on the nimrods who had wandered four miles away from their starting place, and inviting them to take a seat in his wagon, returned them to their carriage. The hunters then started home fatigued and disappointed in not having secured the squirrel which they longed so much to capture.

## H. and H.,

The Unequaled Cleaner of the World.

To-morrow Mr. Samuel L. Ansbacher, representing H. and H., will be at the stores of THE METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Mr. Ansbacher will demonstrate the cleaning merits of H. and H. by cleaning rugs free of charge, to all persons bringing them to our store upon this day, brightening the colors, removing the grease and dirt, and making the old look like new. H. and H. also has no equal for cleaning your carpets, rugs, laces and lace curtains, silk draperies and ribbons, plush, wool or silk covered furniture not containing cotton; also removes grease or paint from all kinds of woollen goods. Come and see the wonderful merits of this article as an unequalled cleaner fully demonstrated.

## See the Nice Line

Of New Fall Dress Goods at Feltz's Dry Goods Store.

## What Is H. and H.?

Find out to-morrow, at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

## Kid Gloves.

A new line of gloves, worth \$1.50, for \$1 a pair. CARROLL & COONEY.

## Fresh Blue Fish

And Bulk Oysters at Kissel's.



## OUR TIGER KID

Just the Shoe For School Wear.

We want you to get acquainted with this Shoe. It's a money saver.

It's neat looking and it out wears any two pairs of ordinary Shoes. We keep these Shoes in Lace and Button, Narrow and Square Toes. Children's sizes 6 to 8, \$1.00; 8½ to 11, \$1.25; Misses' sizes 11½ to 2, \$1.50 per pair. You will notice this shoe costs a little more than the common shoes, but they are by far the cheapest in the end, as hundreds of our customers can testify. Only to be found at

GOODING'S,

230 North Main Street.

## SEVERELY CRUSHED.

Frank Ashton Has His Hand Mangled in a Bread Mixer at Stolzenbach's Bakery.

Frank Ashton, a young boy who assists the bread bakers in Stolzenbach's bakery, met with a painful accident yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. He had finished his work and was assisting the men in cleaning up. He was cleaning the iron mixer, and had thrown the belt that turns the large revolving knives. One of them caught his left hand underneath its edge and crushed it. The first three fingers were almost torn loose just above the first joint and only hung by a small piece of flesh. The little finger was also crushed, but not so badly. The hand was dressed by a doctor and it is believed the finger can be saved. He is an ambitious little workman who labors to assist his widowed mother.

## FALL HATS.

Dunlap, Wilcox and other high grade makes now ready. Hume, Sole Agent. 8-2t

## TALES OF THE TOWN.

Trades and Labor Council meets this evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cole, of 414 north Tanner street, a ten pound boy.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McNamara of 911 Greenlawn avenue—a ten-pound boy.

Additional interesting local news may be found upon the third page of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Sergeant Watts has resumed his day duties at the police station, and Lieut. Wingate again has charge of the night force.

The County Clerk and Probate offices have been filled to-day with old soldiers, having their pension vouchers signed and sworn to.

A number of the Uniformed Rank of Knights of Maccabees, of Adrian, Mich., will take part in the Labor Day celebration in this city, and will help swell the local Tent in the parade.

Rev. S. Baumgardner, pastor of Grace M. E. church, this city, will preach at Salem M. E. church near Westminster, next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to be present. W. S. CULP, Pastor.

Attorneys W. M. Brown and A. E. Masters, of Argola, Ind., were in the city to-day getting the deposition of John Detchon, to be used in the Steuben county, Ind., Circuit court, in a case of John Detchon against Peter Smith. The deposition was made before Justice Atmur.

## Do You Want to Decorate

Next week? If so, better buy your Red, White and Blue Bunting at Feltz's. 8-2t

## Is It a Soap?

What will it clean? Everything! H. and H., at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co., to-morrow.

## Will Meet To-night.

There will be a meeting of the Humane Society to-night at 8 o'clock. All interested persons are requested to attend.

Mrs. GEO. HALL, Pres. Mrs. W. A. GERMAN, Sec'y.

## Ladies' Boas.

From \$1.19 to \$16.50 each. All imported. CARROLL & COONEY.

## DUNLAP : HATS



The correct fall and winter styles now on sale.

HUME, Sole Agent.

SEE

How Cheap You Can Buy

FINE SHOES

AT THE

COLUMBIA,

THIS WEEK.

We have an overstock of Shoes, which we will sell for what they will bring.

TRY US,

It Costs Nothing to Try!

Low Cut Shoes at Half Price.

TRY US THIS WEEK.

COLUMBIA,

LEADING SHOE HOUSE, LIMA.